

L. W. W. STRIKE HITS BUTTE

SEEK TO FREE CONGRESS FROM BOSSES' RULE

Fight Begun Against Clique Control in Both Houses.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Republican preparations for the organization of the next congress, which is expected to be called in extraordinary session not later than next June, are in progress.

While the Republicans of the house are endeavoring to select the next speaker from a large field, including James R. Mann, Frederick H. Gillett, James D. Fess, and Nicholas Longworth, the Republicans of the senate are moving to rid that body of boss rule.

New System Interlocks.

Under Democratic as well as Republican administrations, the senate has been controlled by a close corporation of majority senators—dozen members of longest service who have risen, by operation of the seniority rule, to be the chairmen or ranking members of the most important committees.

The result has been the domination of the senate by a clique in the conference committee of the two houses in frequent session is given final form and frequently is recast. With the same group of senators sitting on all important committees, log rolling has become common, one senator supporting another senator on one conference in exchange for support on another conference. Thus a few men dictated legislation.

Reports to Caucus Today.

The demand for the correction of these abuses resulted in the appointment of a committee of Republican senators, headed by Senator Leacock of Wisconsin, to draft a rule eliminating these interlocking committee memberships. This committee will report to the Republican caucus tomorrow a rule providing that no majority senator shall serve on more than two of the most important committees or on more than one conference committee.

While this device will go far toward breaking up interlocking committee memberships, the Republicans have been unwilling to attack the seniority rule by virtue of which a senator becomes chairman of the committee through length of service without regard to fitness. The fight on the seniority rule, led by Senator Borah, early crystallized in an effort to prevent the elevation of Senator Penrose to the chairmanship of the finance committee.

The prospects are, however, that Penrose will be elected chairman of the committee. National Chairman Hays refused to encourage the fight on Penrose, and the progressive Republicans themselves are far from a unit in opposition.

Appeal Made by Pinchot.

The attitude of those opposed to Penrose is well represented by Gifford Pinchot, who issued a statement today warning Republicans not to elect the Pennsylvania senator to the chairmanship. "I already am planning a special appeal to progressive voters," Mr. Pinchot contends that the return of Penrose to power would alienate the support of progressives and drive them into the Democratic party. "It is neither good sense, good morals, nor good politics to give power to Senator Penrose in 1919 at the cost of the risk of forfeiting Republican power in 1920," Mr. Pinchot said. "Senator Penrose is already responsible for two Democratic additions. This is enough."

Waves of Peril in 1920.

"The victory of the Republican party in 1920 is necessary to the welfare of our country. If Senator Penrose is allowed to become master of the committee on finance and virtual Republican leader of the senate, the Democrats will see that every voter in the land knows it when he goes to the polls.

WOMAN IN BLUE NEW FIGURE IN NURSE MYSTERY

Dog Evidence Indicates Auto Was Used to Take Girl Away.

More than thirty hours after Mrs. Dollie Chesher, pretty Lake Shore drive nurse, had vanished while walking with her employer's Pekingese spaniel, her whereabouts remained an inscrutable mystery last night.

Two important clues were developed, however, during the day to account for the disappearance of the nurse, who was employed by Clarence F. Parker of 999 Lake Shore drive. They were:

THE STATEMENT of an acquaintance that she had seen Mrs. Chesher walking north with another girl, who wore a long blue coat, at Chestnut street and North Michigan avenue at precisely 4:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The dog was trotting behind them.

THE STATEMENT of a woman who found the tiny Pekingese at 4:30 o'clock whining in an arway at Superior and Cass streets, half a mile south and west from where Mrs. Chesher was last seen fifteen minutes earlier.

Believes She Was Kidnaped.

Combining the two clues, Mr. Parker, who has taken a deep interest in the disappearance of the nurse, declared last night that he believed that an automobile figured in Mrs. Chesher's disappearance. He told the police he thought she had been kidnaped.

"The dog Sunee could not have trotted such a long distance in fifteen minutes. Then Sunee would not have wandered far from the spot he was left," he told the police. "This leads me to think Mrs. Chesher was abducted in an automobile and the dog thrown out near Superior and Cass streets."

The person who last saw the missing woman was Miss Esther Hanson, employed at the Bellevue beauty parlor at 1012 North State street. She has known Mrs. Chesher for years.

With Woman in Blue Coat.

"I was walking south on North Michigan avenue at Chestnut street Thursday afternoon," she told Mr. Parker over the telephone yesterday afternoon. "I was on my way to keep an appointment at 846 North Michigan avenue. Across the street, on the east side, walking north, I saw Mrs. Chesher. There was another girl with her. I only noticed that she had on a long blue coat. The little dog was trotting at their heels."

"I noticed the time because I was a trifle late to keep my appointment, which was for 4:15. I cannot be mistaken about the identity of Mrs. Chesher because I have known her for two years and have seen her regularly in the shop. I am positive it was she."

Search Old College Building.

Fifteen minutes after Miss Hanson saw the missing nurse, Mrs. M. J. Morrison of 114 East Ohio street found the dog. It was shivering in an arway beside a vacant cathedral corner of Superior and Cass streets.

She communicated with Mr. Parker yesterday at noon and with the police the former vice president of the Illinois Central railway rushed to the place. Mr. Parker immediately identified the spaniel and a search of the neighborhood was started. The school building was ransacked and hundreds of persons living in the vicinity were questioned. No trace of Mrs. Chesher was found.

Her "Friend" Out of Town.

While Mr. Parker was insistent there was no romance connected with the nurse's disappearance, the police began digging into the woman's habits. Only one name of a man was obtained to start to work on—that of Leo Woodward, a chauffeur for J. M. Hopkins of 999 Lake Shore drive.

PARLEY TO END BIG SEATTLE WALKOUT FAILS

Mayor Threatens to Place City Under Martial Law.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—[Unless the sympathetic strike is called off at 9 o'clock Saturday morning I shall at 9 o'clock ask the federal government to declare martial law," Mayor Ole Hanson said, in a formal statement issued late tonight.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 7.—Two mass meetings called by the Industrial Workers of the World were attended by several thousand miners tonight, who adopted prepared resolutions calling for a general strike in Butte.

Speakers who addressed the meetings declared that the recently announced cut of \$1 a day from the wage of copper miners was a challenge to the "workers to start the class war." It was announced that an attempt would be made immediately to close all industries in the city, including restaurants, theaters, stores, and barber shops.

Doubt that It Will Spread.

Doubt as to the ability of the strikers to induce craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to join the movement was expressed by labor officials here tonight who said the American Federation had not been consulted.

Another mass meeting of miners has been called for 5:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Meantime a committee appointed at tonight's meeting will draft demands which will be made on the mining companies and presented to the strikers at the early meeting tomorrow.

Anaconda Worst Hit.

While the day shifts showed almost full force, except at the Elm-Oru mine, tonight's reports developed that 1,400 men of the Anaconda Copper Mining company alone failed to go under ground and that several mines are virtually closed.

Mines listed as unable to operate because of lack of miners were given as Badger State, East Colusa, Pilot Butte, and North Butte. The general Anaconda group has virtually ceased to operate.

The Engineers' union of the International mine, mill, and smelter men refused to take any action and speakers at tonight's mass meetings said pickets would be put out at the mines tonight "to see these gentlemen."

NO SETTLEMENT AT SEATTLE.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—After nearly three hours of discussion between Mayor Ole Hanson, J. W. Spangler, a banker; the Rev. M. A. Matthews, and a special committee of the general strike conference committee it was announced late tonight that the conference had failed to reach an agreement in regard to calling off at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning the sympathetic strike which involves 55,000 workmen and was called in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers who walked out Jan. 21.

Earlier in the day the mayor threatened to place the city under federal control if the strike was not settled before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Offer by strikers.

The strikers' committee, it was said, offered to recommend that the sympathetic strike of 30,000 workers be called off if the mayor's committee would agree that a committee of business men would be formed to present the demands of the 25,000 striking metal trades workers for higher wages to the proper shipping board authorities and urge that they be granted.

The mayor's committee took the stand that the shipyard workers were under a contract with the government and that nothing could be done until the men showed good faith by returning to work.

Industry Still Halted.

General industry was still halted today in Seattle, although the municipal light and gas plant, occupied by troops from Camp Lewis, remained in operation, and one newspaper appeared in the streets.



FLAMES DESTROY NINA, REPLICA OF COLUMBUS SHIP

The Nina, smallest of the replicas of caravels with which Columbus made his voyage of discovery to America, burned for an hour at her moorings in the Jackson Park lagoon last night and then sank.

How the fire started is a mystery. Shortly before 9 o'clock residents in the vicinity of Jackson park saw a blaze near the lake front. The first to reach the fire found the boat burned nearly to the water's edge. The hull began to fill and the little craft foundered to the muddy bottom of the lagoon.

The destruction of the Nina leaves only one of the three famous replicas—the Santa Maria, which was the flagship.

The Plinta sank in the lagoon some time ago and no attempt has been made to raise it.

The fate of the three boats has been in controversy for some time. They were presented to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 by the Spanish government and were said to be exact replicas of the little ships on which Columbus made his first voyage.

Recently the south park commissioners announced they had spent \$40,000 on the upkeep of the boats since the fair and would no longer attempt to keep them in repair. It was said all three needed to go into dry dock for complete overhauling. Several societies took an interest in the preservation of the boats, but no one appeared willing to spend the necessary money.

THE WEATHER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919.

Sunrise, 6:55 a. m.; sunset, 5:14 p. m. Moon sets at 2:33 a. m. Sunday.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate west winds Saturday.

Illinois—Fair in north; unsettled in south; Sunday probably fair; not much change in temperature.

MINIMUM, 8 P. M. —28
MAXIMUM, 9 A. M. —15

3 a. m. —21 11 a. m. —22 7 p. m. —26
4 a. m. —20 Noon —25 8 p. m. —26
5 a. m. —19 1 p. m. —23 9 p. m. —25
6 a. m. —18 2 p. m. —27 10 p. m. —24
7 a. m. —19 3 p. m. —28 11 p. m. —23
8 a. m. —17 4 p. m. —28 Midnight —23
9 a. m. —17 5 p. m. —27 1 a. m. —21
10 a. m. —18 6 p. m. —26 2 a. m. —20
Mean temperature for 24 hours, 22; normal for the day, 24. Excess since Jan. 1, 298 degrees.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0 inch. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 2.31 inches.

Highest wind velocity, 15 miles an hour, from S. W. at 8 a. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 60; 7 p. m., 58.

SHIPPER'S ADVICE.

Protect shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to reach destination by Monday morning from temperatures as follows: North and northwest, zero to 15 below; west, zero to 5 below; south, 20 to 30 above; east, 15 to 20 above.

BOY VANISHES WITH \$26,000

Brokers' Messenger Fails to Make Deposit at Bank.

There is a "vanished messenger" mystery in La Salle street this morning.

Abe Munkel left the brokerage office of W. H. Colvin & Co. in the Woman's Temple building around 3 o'clock with \$26,000 to deposit at the First National bank. He had not returned up to 1 o'clock this morning—and the money never reached the bank.

Mr. Colvin and some of his associates called in detectives late in the afternoon. They took up the trail, but found no trace of the boy.

Handled Large Sums.

The Munkel boy is described as a bright boy who gives the appearance of being steadfast and reliable. He was employed by W. H. Colvin & Co. about a month ago. He was well recommended, having been previously a bank messenger for Shearson, Hamill & Co., handling large sums of money. Consequently he was given a similar position of trust by W. H. Colvin & Co.

The firm's business was rather heavy yesterday and Cashier Smith was late making up the balance. It was a quarter of an hour after time for the banks to close when he had prepared the passbook and package for deposit at the First National bank.

Teller Waits in Vain.

He telephoned the bank teller to wait for the boy. It is but a short distance, two blocks, from the Woman's Temple building, at La Salle and Monroe streets, to the bank, at Monroe and Dearborn streets.

At about 3:45 the bank teller notified Cashier Smith that he was tired of waiting for the messenger boy. He had not shown up. Smith traced the two short blocks to the bank without finding young Munkel.

Then he notified other members of the firm, who, after sending to the boy's home and ascertaining that his parents knew nothing of his whereabouts, called in the police.

Boy Has Police Record.

The brokers were astounded when the police produced evidence that the boy had a police record. They stopped payment on part of the deposit, which consisted of checks.

This is all that is known of the mystery.

PREFERS DEATH TO GROWING FEAR OF LOSING SIGHT

Julius Karp, 220 Wadsworth avenue, New York City, ended his life with poison last night in a room in the Great Northern hotel. A letter revealed the reason—fear of total blindness.

He left two notes.

In the letter to the hotel he said: "My sincere apology to you, sir, for the inconvenience and embarrassment. Please be good enough to inform my brother-in-law, J. J. Brierley, 64 Vermilyea avenue, New York City, by wire. Inclosed you will find bill to cover cost of room and telegram."

In the letter, signed J. Karp, was a \$5 bill. The other letter, addressed to his wife, said:

"My sight is constantly becoming weaker and weaker. Between eventual total blindness and death, the latter is preferable. My last fond farewell to the two women who are uppermost in my mind and whose portraits are facing me now—my mother and my wife.

"May both forgive me. Also my love to all those who will give me a kind word despite my deed. My last wish is that my body be cremated."

The letter was signed "Julius."

Papers among his effects showed that he was a traveling salesman and had been making Texas cities for the Reformation Initial company of New York. He was apparently about 40 years old. The pictures of his wife and mother stood upon a dresser.

Trolley Conductor Shot in Row Over Transfer

Louis Gras, conductor on a Belmont avenue car, was shot through the foot last night by an angry passenger.

The trouble began near Seminary avenue in an argument over a transfer. The assailant jumped from the car and escaped. John Sincove, 2035 North Park avenue, who got on the car with the man who did the shooting, was arrested. He denied he had ever seen him before. Gras was taken to the Alexian Brothers' hospital. He lives at 3534 Guilford avenue.

Charges Wealthy Joliet Merchant Stole His Wife

Lars H. Thalberg, a wealthy Joliet dry goods store owner, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Hugh McCarthy of the morals squad, accused of a serious offense. Anton C. Tesak of Joliet, deputy sheriff of Will county, charges Thalberg induced his wife to leave him and that the pair lived as man and wife in Chicago. Mrs. Tesak has disappeared.

'Dick' Croker Recovering from Illness in Florida

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Richard Croker, former Tammany boss, has been seriously ill at his home, the Wigwag, near Palm Beach, but is now on the way to recovery. Mrs. Croker and their physician, Dr. Noah Jackson, of West Palm Beach announced today.

"Don't Drive Us Too Far," Ebert Warns

WEIMAR, Feb. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—Carl Kaatzky, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs in the Ebert cabinet, was today elected president of the German assembly by a vote of 374 out of 399 cast by the assembly.

WEIMAR, Germany, Feb. 6.—[Delayed.]—[By Associated Press.]—The opening of the national assembly this afternoon was marked by sharp criticism of the allies by Chancellor Ebert, who made the main address.

Herr Ebert received only brief applause on his entry. He found himself so heckled by Independent Socialists that he was forced in the middle of his speech to turn upon them with the declaration that their disorder showed how little evil times had taught them.

He aroused approval when he began by declaring: "We have done forever with princes and nobles by the grace of God." He said the German people was now ruling itself.

Don't Want to Be Slaves.

Need, the chancellor continued, delivered Germany to her enemies, but he protested against being a slave to Germany's enemies for thirty, forty, or sixty years.

"Our enemies declare they are fighting militarism, but militarism has been de-throned," Herr Ebert asserted, whereupon an independent interposed again.

The speaker next took up the armistice terms and branded them as unheard of and ruthless. The whole house was with him when he protested against the expulsion of Germans from Alsace and the sequestration of property.

Aroused Over Prisoners.

The assembly broke into shouts of indignation as the chancellor referred to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held in captivity. All this, he said, showed anything but a spirit of reconciliation.

"We warn our opponents not to drive us to the utmost," he declared. "Hunger is preferable to disgrace, and deep privation is to be preferred to dishonor."

The Germans, he said, laid down their arms with confidence in President Wilson, and the present free government of Germany believes it is only its right to enter the league of nations and work with real energy.

Ask World for Justice.

"We turn, therefore, to all the peoples of the world for justice," he said. "We ask that our economic life be not destroyed. The German people has fought for inner self-determination; it cannot be perfected from the outside."

Herr Ebert was cheered when he brought up the proposed union of Germany and Austria. He said he hoped that the bonds sundered in 1886 would again be sealed and asked the house to approve the move heartily.

PREDICTS BOCHER UPRISING.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—If the allies persist in imposing upon Germany demands which will make that country the "wage slave" of its enemies, the allies must keep Germany in subjection for decades by armed force, against which the Germans would rise at an opportune moment and again plunge the world into war, Prof. Hans Delbrueck, historian and publicist, declared to the correspondent today during a discussion of the Paris peace conference.

Prof. Delbrueck said:

"The question of what constitutes a peace of justice can best be answered by investigating the last separate demand made, to see whether it is calculated to light the fires of war again at some future day or whether it serves the ideal of an enduring peace."

Giles Case of Saarbrücken.

"France plainly indicates that it intends to take away the German territory of Saarbrücken, with its coal field. Saarbrücken has more than half a million purely German inhabitants. This territory was ceded to France through the first Paris peace of 1814, but only a year later was given back to Germany in the second Paris peace.

"The inhabitants had unanimously, in repeated appeals and petitions, especially in a great memorial, prayed for liberation from the French yoke and reunion with the German fatherland, and had solemnly vowed to do everything they could to serve this end."

"The problem of nationality is much clearer and more certain here than in Alsace-Lorraine. But even if the Germans of Alsace-Lorraine are given to France, it can safely be predicted that a German 'irredentism' will spring up there very soon and threaten the peace of the world."

JAPAN WANTS ISLAND GROUPS IN THE PACIFIC

Baron Makino Explains What She Should Receive.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—Baron Nobuaki Makino, the senior Japanese delegate to the peace conference, has prepared for public information a document outlining Japan's position at the peace conference respecting questions in the far east.

Referring to the Marshall and the Caroline groups of islands as peopled by wild and practically savage tribes, Baron Makino says:

"We claim the right to occupy these islands for purposes of peaceful development. A national sense of dignity inspires the whole people of Japan to the conviction that any other disposition would be a reflection on us."

Would be a Just Recognition.

"The handing over of the supervision of these islands would be a just recognition of what services we rendered in maintaining the commerce of the Pacific and assisting our allies in the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean."

"We contend, and shall continue to contend, that Japan should control the islands north of the equator and that the future of the wild tribes inhabiting the islands must depend upon the development of their civilization, a development which Japan most certainly will not retard."

[Occupation of the Marshall and Caroline islands by Japan, it is held by American military authorities, would constitute a direct menace to the Philippine possessions of the United States. The Marshall and Caroline islands lie in such geographical relation to the Philippines as to endanger communication between the latter and America.]

Looking to the Future.

"Japan does not come to the conference with demands, but is asking only those things which appear just to us in the light of Japan's position in the future of the far east."

"At the outset I desire to state that since Japan opened her doors to foreign intercourse, trade and political exchanges, all treaties and engagements entered into with other countries have been kept in good faith, in letter and in spirit, and with regard for the good name of the nation and the rights of others."

The statement goes over the main facts in history in the last twenty years since the Chino-Japanese war, when Japan, "yielding to force majeure, was obliged to give up to Russia the territory of Liau-Tung, the fortress of Port Arthur and the town of Dairen."

Refers to Germany's Grab.

In 1894, the document continues, Germany, under pretext of compensation for the murder of two missionaries, occupied the port of Tientsin and the territory of Kiau-Chow, and proceeded to build a great harbor and naval base.

After a brief reference to Siberia, in which the baron points out that Japanese troops were sent with their own agreement with those of the United States and the allies, he says:

"We have now withdrawn the major portion of these troops and will glad when the day arrives on which all troops may be withdrawn and an orderly government set up in Russia."

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

BY HENRY WALES.
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The league of nations committee, settling the freedom of the seas question is without division on the part of any of the great powers. Great Britain, the United States, and Japan will agree amicably on the institution of new rules for naval warfare, regarding territorial waters, blockades, search at sea, and the curtailment of the warship build-

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WOMEN FACE STAFF NO TALES TO JAZZ BANDS

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Can Keep Vital
Secrets.

Capital, However, Said to
Mask Suffering in
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STANCE DREXEL
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BOYDURAS BURNED.
C. Feb. 7.—The America
San Pedro Sula, Honduras.
Jan. 31, the state depu
today. All official
Chicago Tribune.
GREATEST TRIBUNE
Saturday, Feb. 8, No. 34.
at No. 7 South Dearborn
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WOUNDED WARRIORS ARRIVE FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Women Motor Drivers Help Remove Incoming Soldiers from Train to New South Side Hospital.



YANK CASUALTIES 180 DEAD: 229 HURT ON RUSSIAN FRONT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Total casualties in the American forces in the Archangel region of Russia up to and including Jan. 31, were 181 killed, 229 wounded, 229 missing in action, and 229 injured, making a total casualty list of 469 out of a force that numbered 4,925.

This information was contained in a cablegram from Archangel dated Feb. 4 and made public today.

Of these casualties, sixty-three occurred during Jan. 19 and Jan. 21, the period during which the bolshevik forces were attacking the allied lines in such force as to compel a considerable retreat.

One American sadly protested to me that he had to pay about \$1.50 for a small Scotch whisky, but he found consolation in the fact that the hotel had an unlimited supply.

These incidents are the very ones, I am warned, that give an entirely wrong impression of true Belgian conditions. Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois said tonight in speaking at a dinner given Illinois members of congress by a delegation from the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Willard hotel.

Mr. Rainey estimated the expenditures of the government this year would be from sixteen to twenty billion dollars and next year at least eight billion dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—The United States contains 30,000 millionaires, 23,000 of whom made their fortunes during the war, and these men must bear the brunt of enormous government expenditures.

Upper, left to right—H. B. Schlagenhauf (nearest ambulance); Arthur W. Hill, One Hundred and Thirtieth M. G. battalion (on the stretcher); Fred Fabel, John Harris, Miss Katherine Cole, ambulance driver. Fred Nowicki, 2109 Oakley avenue, on stretcher on ground.

Below—Private Ralph Engwals (on stretcher) and Miss Gladys Young, ambulance driver.

EDITOR WHITE, PROF. HERRON, TO MARMORA

PARIS, Feb. 7.—William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., and Prof. George Davis Herron have been appointed the American delegates to the Marmora conference with the Russian factions.

Prof. George D. Herron is a lecturer and author who has lived in Geneva, Switzerland, since 1912. After serving pastorates in Minnesota and Iowa he became a professor in Iowa college. In 1900 because of his teachings and his views he resigned.

He was formerly a Congregational minister. In 1901 he was deposed from the ministry by the council of the Congregationalists at Grinnell, Ia., which found him guilty of "immoral and un-Christian conduct, inhuman treatment, and heartless desertion of his wife and children."

At Iowa college he held the chair of applied Christianity endowed by Mrs. E. D. Rand, widow of a millionaire lumberman of Burlington, who, together with her daughter, Miss Carrie Rand, took up her residence in the college town. It was alleged that the professor induced his first wife to divorce him, and he subsequently married the beautiful daughter of the woman who endowed the chair held by him. The second Mrs. Herron died in 1914.

William Allen White is proprietor and editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, and is well known as a newspaper man and writer. He is a former member of the progressive party, national committee and was chairman of the progressive publicity committee. Mr. White was born in Emporia in 1868 and was educated at the University of Kansas. He went to France in 1917 as an observer for the American Red Cross.

5 MORE TRANSPORTS LEAVE FRANCE WITH NATIONAL GUARD MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Sailing of five transports from France with about 200 officers and 5,000 men, consisting mainly of former national guard units, was announced today by the war department. Parts of the One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth infantry are among the troops.

The cruiser Huntington is due to arrive at New York Feb. 15; the Heredia, at New York, Feb. 20; the Mercury, at Newport News, Feb. 16, with the Fifty-fourth ammunition train, composed of Illinois, California, and Texas troops; the Eurane, at Newport News, Feb. 16, and the F. J. Luckenbach, at New York, Feb. 20.

S. S. FINLAND ON WAY.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The steamer Finland sailed Feb. 1 for the United States with base hospital No. 18 and with the headquarters of the Thirty-fourth coast artillery brigade and cavalry.

The steamer Tottori sailed Jan. 31, the Louisville Feb. 2, and the Canada Jan. 31.

The following sailed on Feb. 3: The Howick Hall, with casualties; the Sixola, with casualties, and the Eurane.

MICHIGAN CITIES MAKE BIDS FOR FORD LIBEL TRIAL

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—No sooner had the press dispatches carried the news that the Ford-Chicago Tribune \$1,000,000 libel suit would not be tried in Wayne county than Michigan cities outside of Wayne county began angling for the big event. Those with inadequate facilities, of course, knew they would not be considered. Battle Creek was the first city to "go after" the trial officially.

That city, its Chamber of Commerce seems to think, was "made to order" for the battle. The message sent to counsel for both sides reads as follows:

"We invite you to hold Ford vs. Tribune case in Battle Creek. Excellent court facilities and hotel accommodations; on main line Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railways. Frequent, fast train service between Chicago and Detroit. Good telephone and telegraph service."

BATTLE CREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Selection of a trial court in the suit was postponed until Feb. 17, by agreement of both parties and on application of the plaintiff.

SCARRED HEROES OF OLD FIRST I. N. G. WELCOMED HOME

Ninety Men of Various Units Arrive at New Hospital.

Six battle scarred heroes of the old First Illinois infantry came home last night.

No more of welcoming bands greeted the procession of stretchers with their rear guard of crippled fighters that wound from hospital train to waiting ambulances at the Forty-third street station, but the cheer that rang from the double lines of home folks and the hands that reached to touch each wounded man made up for the lack of flag waving.

"Make it easy, mom," cried a muffled figure from his stretcher, and waved a feeble hand.

Twenty-two of the homecoming caught their first glimpse of Chicago from the shoulders of hospital attendants, while the sixty-eight additional wounded men used crutches and the arms of comrades to make the trip between train and ambulance.

"The guy that picked out this hospital can have my bank roll," announced Thomas B. Jamieson, 4977 Forrester avenue, after he had been comfortably located on his cot near a big window in the new south side government building at Forty-seventh street and Drexel boulevard. "I can almost see my old bedroom window from here, and the folks can run over before breakfast. Home! I feel sorry for those poor birds in noisy F camp. I'm from the First Illinois infantry, of course. I got a nick from a machine gun, but I'll be right again before the first gets home."

Among the Heroes.

Other members of the First who "gave" give much to the beauties of France include George D. Lutzick, R. O. Pearson, John Eberts, Erwin Weil, and L. G. Hibbard.

When Private Joe Clement, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth infantry, was eased from his stretcher to his new cot his uniform blouse went under the pillow. Few treasures represent as much to the veteran fighter as the crimson cord attached to the shoulder of the blouse.

"It's the best France has to give," he remarked sleepily, smoothing the citation cord, "and I reckon the old regiment paid for it proper."

JAPANESE SEEK TO GAG CHINESE PEACE DEMANDS

PEKING, Feb. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Delayed—Attempts are being made by the Japanese to induce the Chinese government to disavow the action of its delegates at the peace conference for the reason that they are seriously embarrassing Japan, according to semi-official Chinese sources here.

This development has caused depression over the situation in government circles, which has previously been jubilant over the strong stand taken by the Chinese in relation to the Japanese claims.

This depression is intensified by the fact that the gov and may, it is said, yield to the Japanese wishes in order to obtain the needed funds.

EYES AND HANDS GONE, YANK HAS NO KICK COMING

Chicagoans Are Among
Heroes Landed from
Three Troopships.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Feb. 7.—(Special.)—A shipload of heroes came in today on the transport Saxonia, which brought back 1,238 enlisted men and 104 officers. Every man on board had been wounded or had contracted some form of illness while fighting in France.

There were fourteen blinded doughboys among them, the first that have come back home. They came to the rail with the rest when the big transport glided past the Statue of Liberty, but they could not see the inspiring figure which brought tears to the eyes of so many of their buddies.

The tears came, even to the blinded eyes, however, when over the water from the police boat came floating the strains of "Home Sweet Home." The doughboys who will see no more sang the song as their nurses supported them.

Three middle west men were among the blind. They were Sgt. Stanislaus Nagorka of 4416 Merrimac avenue, Chicago; Private Ewald Wagner of Whitteland, Wis. and Corporal Harry Bitter of Dubuque, Ia.

Eyes and Hands Gone.

Corporal Bitter lost his hands as well as his eyes and his body also was wounded. A grenade exploded in his hand while he was instructing his comrades at Tours.

"O. T. I'll get along all right; I've got no kick coming," was all he had to say.

The blinded soldiers were in charge of Walter E. Baker of Arlington, N. J., who has been blind for twenty-six years. He is a graduate of the blind asylum of Columbia.

The Saxonia was one of three transports that arrived today.

Maj. Earl Reynolds Back.

Two well known Chicago men returned on the Espagnole. They were Maj. Earl H. Reynolds, 1444 Lake Shore drive, son of George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial bank, and Maj. George F. Gets of the Consumers company. Maj. Gets went to France recently on a mission for the Red Cross. Maj. Reynolds served abroad for fifteen months in the railway transportation department headquarters, service of supply.

Among other Chicagoans who returned today were:

Capt. Laird Bell of Hubbard Woods, Ill.; Harold E. Davis, 5519 Cornell street; Capt. Alexander Steiner, 1061 Hollywood avenue; Lieut. Harold E. Davis, 5519 Cornell street; Lieut. N. C. Reineck, 917 Sedgwick street; Lieut. Frank J. Malone, 232 Pleasant-st., Oak Park; Lieut. H. B. Cockrell, Evanston.

Japanese Sees Chicagoans.

As an American soldier who was born in Japan knew how to handle a revolver, Master Barton P. Walker Jr., 1145 Hyde Park boulevard, Chicago, soon will see his daddy for the first time. Master Walker is only three months old and he was born while his mother, who became Capt. Walker's bride just before he went to France, are awaiting daddy in Chicago.

Capt. Walker arrived today on the Zaccapa to be greeted by his father, H. A. Walker, 4809 Kenwood avenue, Chicago, insurance manager for Armour & Co. His mother and sister accompanied his father.

At Chateau Thierry Capt. Walker was in a trench which bore the brunt of a hard attack by the Germans. The enemy outnumbered the Americans and the captain was being "drugged" and was being "drugged" by a giant German corporal when William Khal, his Japanese orderly, killed the Prussian.

THE JUDGE'S SON

U. S. Ace Who Returned to His Home Yesterday.



Capt. Reed Landis.

"JUST WENT FOR
'EM AND GOT 'EM"
—REED LANDIS

Daring Son of Judge
Had No Secret for
Winging Foes.

"Really there is no story to tell. I just got 'em and that's all."

That is the way modest Capt. Reed G. Landis, American ace, told yesterday of his exploits in the air. He said his record was eleven enemy planes and five balloons. Official records have generally credited the intrepid son of Judge Keneaw M. Landis with twelve winged enemy planes.

"Really," he began, quite conscious of embarrassment, "I—really—there is no story to tell." On being urged to continue, Capt. Landis looked confused and sighed.

Fought German Tangle.

"Well," he finally said, "we met the famous Tangle escadrille on Aug. 8, and I got one of them. Yes, they are good, but no match for the allied and American airmen. Really, I'm terribly glad to be home. It is all over over there, and I'm sincerely glad that it is."

Capt. Landis was brigaded with the British during his service, and spoke highly of the British flyers.

"How did I do it? For the life of me I can't tell you. I just went for them and got 'em, that was all. No, I didn't use any exceptional tactics in getting my man—went after him was the main way."

Met at Train by Family.

Capt. Landis arrived home yesterday morning on the Twentieth Century limited and was met at the Englewood station by Judge Landis, Mrs. Landis, Miss Suzanne Landis, and Miss Marian Keen of Kenilworth, his fiancée. He reached New York last Monday on the troopship Agamemnon.

When asked what his plans for the future were, Capt. Landis smiled shyly and the judge announced time for dinner.

French Lost 51 Generals During Period of War

PARIS, Feb. 7.—(Havas.)—Fifty-one French generals were killed during the war. Of these fifteen were division commanders and thirty-six were brigadier generals.

LABOR WANTS TO SHARE PROFITS OF RAILROADS

Plan for Government
Ownership Is Given
Senate Body.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—(Railroad) should be kept under government control until congress has developed a permanent plan for their management, Glenn E. Plumb of Chicago, spokesman for organized railway labor, today told the senate interstate commerce committee.

Twenty-one months of government control, authorized by the present law, will not be sufficient time for working out a solution, Mr. Plumb said, but railway employees are hostile to a five year extension unless the railroad administration revokes its order forbidding railway employees to participate in politics.

Offer Permanent Solution.

For a permanent solution the labor forces proposed government ownership of all railway properties; operation by a single corporation, dividing profits equally between employees and the government and directed jointly by representatives of employees, operating officers, and the public; automatic reduction of rates when profits exceed a certain amount, and retention by the interstate commerce commission of present power to regulate rates.

Morris of the plan, it was argued, are that it would promote efficiency through the profit sharing feature and through unified operation; take railroads out of politics; stabilize investment; eliminate conflicts between state and federal authority, and provide local means of financing extensions.

As a prerequisite to government ownership the labor interests proposed that railway properties be appraised without the bias allowances claimed by railway companies for land values based on costs of acquiring them at present.

Much of the questioning of Mr. Plumb revolved around the opposition to the railroad administration's political order. He said this virtually tied the hands of railroad employees in assisting to develop a solution of the railway question. It might prevent them from organizing for promotion of principles they advocate, he said, while security owners and railway executives are unhampered by such a rule.

Plan to Fix Rates.

Senator Cummins of Iowa inquired how the interstate commerce commission would determine under the labor plan what would constitute fair rates to provide a share of profit for division among employees. Mr. Plumb suggested that in the beginning rates might be placed on a level to render 1 per cent of gross operating revenues as net earnings to be shared among employees and 1 per cent for the government. When the government's share would exceed 5 per cent the interstate commerce commission should readjust the rates.

\$215,000,000 Bill Passes in Less than Minute

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Within less than a minute the senate today passed the house annual invalid pension bill calling for an appropriation of \$215,000,000.

FREE!

THIS DETACHABLE
\$7.50 FUR
COLLAR

Just what you need for the cold wave! Warm and dressy—swept on your new or old coat while you wait. Absolutely FREE with every Silver Brothers 2-Pants Suit or Overcoat! Today and Monday.

2 PANTS
SUITS

16" '21 '25 '28

Nothing can beat them for value and style! Remember the extra pair of pants will double the life of the whole suit—it's like buying 2 suits for the price of one. High waisted. Suits—the newest thing.

OVERCOATS
\$15-\$20-\$25

Wonderful values any day in the year—and with a \$7.50 fur collar FREE—too good to miss! Liberty Bonds accepted same as cash. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

SILVER BROS.

Many Boys in the Returning Army are buying these dark Cordo shade snappy flat last shoes; and they are coming back just in time to get them at \$5.85.

The snappiest style for civilian wear.

Other prices \$4.45 to \$9.85

SELZ ROYAL BLUE STORES

Operated by Leon's, Incorporated.

N. W. Cor. Clark & Madison Sts.—S. E. Cor. Dearborn & Van Buren Sts.

RUSH BUILDING WORK, U.S. URGES BY CHICAGOANS

Committee in the Capital Asks Speed to Avoid "Hard Times."

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Immediate and extensive government public construction to furnish labor for the steadily increasing number of unemployed and thus to assist industry in shifting to a peace basis without cataclysmic results was advocated by business men and officials of Chicago who appeared today before the senate committee on education and labor.

Five members of the city council and a committee of six from the Chicago Association of Commerce unanimously urged the passage of the bill creating the United States Emergency Public works board to provide employment during the period of demobilization and industrial readjustment.

The Chicagoans pointed out the continually increasing number of unemployed men and predicted a serious situation if remedies were not provided at once. They held that large construction activities by the government would stimulate private industry. As private industry increased the government could lessen its work gradually and thus eventually place industry back on a normal basis.

Chicago Work Held Up. It was indicated that more than \$100,000,000 in contemplated building construction is being temporarily held up in Chicago alone by fear of breaking prices and doubt as to the future. Large government operations, it was said, would tend to give confidence, keep wages from breaking suddenly, and permit a gradual reduction later as the cost of living subsided.

Louis T. Jamme, vice president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, was in charge of the delegation, which included Harold G. Moulton, University of Chicago; Edmund T. Perkins, Blaine S. Smith, Elmer H. Adams, and R. B. Beach of the Association of Commerce, and John A. Richert, Ross A. Woodhull, George M. Maypole, John Tooman, and Albert Fisher of the city council.

The Chicago Association of Commerce represents 6,000 business men, who have given the question of non-employment in our district serious consideration," Mr. Jamme explained in opening.

Chicago Barometer of Labor. "Chicago is the greatest reservoir of labor in the country. Consequently conditions there are more significant when keener than any other place. Our association has felt the burden of future employment conditions, and we have tried to impress our members with the necessity of keeping their factories running to give work to the boys coming back from Europe."

"Our purpose is to push every possible public work," he resumed, "and we are backing up officials who hesitate to initiate activities with labor and material so high. We believe the temporary high cost will be a tremendous insurance against what would occur otherwise."

"Speaking candidly, we face a crisis in business as well as social life unless labor is furnished work at a living wage until normal times return."

Increasing surplus of labor was pointed out by Mr. Moulton, who said:

"Reports for the last week show unemployment in sixty-nine out of 120 large centers as compared with less than twenty in December. These reports show 300,000 unemployed but we believe conditions are far worse than indicated because these reports do not include small employers and most unskilled labor."

"Reports in Chicago show employment and unemployment about equal yet thirty men are applying for a position today where one applied three months ago. The Illinois manufacturing association estimates 15,000 unemployed now and all indications show a continual increase despite weather favorable for industry and a diversity of activity. And remember that the return wave of our soldiers is just starting."

No Sudden Wage Cut. "There can be no radical lowering of wages until after the cost of living diminishes."

"Would labor in Chicago quit work rather than accept lower wages?" questioned Senator Hoke Smith.

"There would be a powerful labor movement to oppose any such action," Mr. Moulton replied.

"You believe the situation demands immediate action?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Absolutely," was the emphatic reply. "We are doing what we can in Chicago but government work must be started."

Alderman Richert explained the constitutional limitations which prevented Chicago from issuing bonds and going ahead on extensive municipal work. He said the city had reached its bonded limit.

"Our labor is 99 per cent organized," he said, "and labor will not submit to lower wages at this time. Labor needs every dollar it makes now for actual living expenses. It is in no mood to accept decreases."

"If the government takes the initial step in starting construction work much confidence will result. But the municipality of Chicago can do little. We face a loss of one-third of our revenues through the liquor law and our tax rate cannot be increased."

Asks Government Aid. Ald. Maypole explained that track elevation work in Chicago is being held up through inability of the railroad to finance the work.

"Do you want the government to pay for the work and then present it to the railroads?" asked Senator Smith.

"The only possible relief is for the government to assist in financing the work or loaning money to the roads," Mr. Maypole replied. "Besides furnishing a great amount of work, track elevation would eliminate many dangerous grade crossings. We have urged the railroad administration to

recognize the merit of this matter and shall continue to urge."

"What is holding up the new Union depot?" queried Senator Hollis.

"War restrictions at first, but the outlook is for it to be ahead as soon as financing is presented."

Senator Smith acknowledged the situation critical in that, "a year ago we kept up production and eliminated every possible man; now we close down production and expect to employ a greater number of men. The situation certainly is reversed."

"In the city of Chicago it is practically impossible to pay \$4 a day for unskilled labor in manufacturing," he asked.

"If prices were maintained you could," Mr. Jamme replied.

"In other words, you could not pay \$4 unless the artificial war basis was maintained."

Mr. Jamme said he did not care to say.

Ald. Woodhull explained that labor believed peace meant the dawn of a new era, in which they were to retain all their advantages won during the war, and which they were extremely reluctant to give up.

Asks Wilson to Act. President Wilson has been asked to name a committee of industrial leaders and government representatives which will have the power to investigate and suggest a scale of prices for basic commodities at which the government will pay during the post-war period, Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced today.

The step was taken after conferences of producers and labor representatives and government officials, who were unanimous, Secretary Redfield said, in recommending it.

HERE'S WAY WAR TAX IS DIVIDED

Allotments to Various Units of Assessment Shown for Biggest Levy, and Comparisons Made for Years Preceding and Following.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The war tax bill, as completed by the conference committee and reported to the house yesterday, provides an estimated total revenue of \$5,758,360,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and \$4,184,510,000 for the fiscal year of 1920, compared with \$3,672,847,000 collected under existing law for the fiscal year of 1918. The items for each of the three years follow:

| | Fiscal year 1918. | Fiscal year 1919. | Fiscal year 1920. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| INCOME TAX. | | | |
| Individual..... | \$2,839,000,000 | 775,000,000 | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Corporation..... | 47,453,000 | 60,000,000 | 110,000,000 |
| Excess profits tax..... | 17,529,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,250,000,000 |
| Estate tax..... | 17,529,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,250,000,000 |
| TRANSPORTATION. | | | |
| Freight..... | \$8,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 115,000,000 |
| Express..... | 6,453,000 | 114,000,000 | 114,000,000 |
| Persons..... | 24,306,000 | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Oil by pipe line..... | 1,433,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Seats and berths..... | 2,237,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Telegraph and telephone..... | 6,239,000 | 17,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Insurance..... | 26,357,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| Club dues..... | 1,239,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| EXCISE TAXES. | | | |
| Automobiles, etc..... | 23,951,000 | 71,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Jewelry, sporting goods, etc..... | 53,566,000 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Other taxes on luxuries (at 10%)..... | 53,566,000 | 53,566,000 | 53,566,000 |
| Other taxes on luxuries (at 20%)..... | 53,566,000 | 53,566,000 | 53,566,000 |
| Yachts and pleasure boats..... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Beverages..... | 441,250,000 | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Stamp taxes..... | 17,529,000 | 31,000,000 | 31,000,000 |
| TOBACCO. | | | |
| Cigars..... | 30,310,000 | 46,000,000 | 46,000,000 |
| Cigarettes..... | 121,000,000 | 125,000,000 | 125,000,000 |
| Tobacco..... | 47,453,000 | 72,000,000 | 72,000,000 |
| Snuff, etc..... | 4,043,000 | 6,300,000 | 6,300,000 |
| Leaf..... | 279,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Papers and tubes..... | 431,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL TAXES. | | | |
| Capital stock..... | 24,993,000 | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 |
| Brokers..... | 323,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Theaters, etc..... | 855,000 | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables..... | 1,696,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Shooting galleries..... | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Riding academies..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Manufacturers of tobacco..... | 45,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Shooting galleries..... | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Manufacturers of cigars..... | 115,000 | 240,000 | 240,000 |
| Manufacturers of cigars..... | 115,000 | 240,000 | 240,000 |
| Automobiles for hire..... | 700,000 | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Use of motor boats, yachts, etc..... | 407,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Totals..... | \$3,672,847,000 | \$5,758,360,000 | \$4,184,510,000 |

The detailed figures, by items, as given in the table, were made public today by the senate finance committee.

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CLAIM BUILDING IS HELD UP BY PROFITEERING

Bankers and Architects Tell How Material Men Boost Prices.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

Private building wants to start. The Fair desires to place some additional stories on its building. Hillman's wants to erect a fifteen story department store. R. H. Kittredge & Co. have plans completed for a label manufacturing building. The trustees of Crear library asked bids yesterday on a \$1,000,000 structure to be placed at Randolph and Michigan avenue. The Garrett Biblical institute wants to spend \$200,000 on a new structure in Evanston.

These are just a few of thirty or more buildings waiting to start work in the offices of two firms of architects, Mundie & Jensen and Holabird & Roche. They asserted other offices have "lots of work" ready to proceed as soon as "the water is taken out of the price of building materials," as F. J. Thiellbar of Holabird & Roche expressed it.

Say Material Men Profiteer. It is the contention of builders, bankers, and architects that material men are profiteering. They assert that the producers are charging prices which are not warranted by war labor wages, war freight rates, and other items entering into the cost of production. None of the men interviewed want a reduction in wages and salaries. All—with exception—urged that wages be maintained.

They also assert that the material men are unfairly using the wage increase given to ask excessive prices. One man whose name will not be mentioned in this column said: "I don't think a day has gone by in the last two weeks that a material man has not been in with one of your articles shoving it under my nose. They all say: 'Why should we reduce prices when there is so much public work coming?'"

Not Asking Pre-War Prices. "We will go ahead just as soon as the profiteering profit is taken off of building materials. We are not asking for pre-war prices. All we want is war cost plus a reasonable profit."

William Zelosky of the Association of Commerce wants the material prices reduced to those of Jan. 1, 1917, plus

"25 or 35 per cent." He makes this unit price comparison on materials:

Brick..... \$1.50 \$2.00
Lumber..... 4.00 5.00
Cement..... 2.25 3.25
Sand..... 1.50 2.50
Line..... 2.50 3.25

How Costs Have Jumped. He went on as follows: "The plumbing in a two flat building a year ago cost about \$425; now the price is \$700; the heating cost was \$650, now \$1,100. Those prices are not due to an increase in the cost of labor."

"Carpenters jumped from 70 to 80 cents an hour, plasterers made exactly the same increase. Plumbers went from 75 cents to 85 cents and bricklayers from 75 to 82 cents. No one can object to them, who even wants to be half way reasonable. Wages are not the cause of the increased cost of materials."

"There must be a readjustment of the price of building materials," added Frank Lincoln Johnson, also of the Association of Commerce. "The increased cost is not due to wages and freight rates."

Sees "Considerable Hope." Mundie & Jensen were asked for their opinion of the outlook. Mr. Jensen replied that they can "see considerable hope for an early resumption of private building activity." He continued:

"We know of many proposed building projects. Some of these will materialize, in spite of the present cost of building materials; others will be dependent on a reduction of costs to a point where the investment will show a reasonable return."

"The deadlock between those wanting to build and those wanting to sell material, should be broken, and the surest way to do that is to make some reduction in the price of the essential materials sufficient to encourage the opening of the flood gates holding back the large accumulation of building suspended because of the war."

Work Depends on Bids. "We are asking bids today on the new Crear library and a building for Northwestern university at Evanston," F. J. Thiellbar of Holabird and Roche said. "If the material men will be reasonable the construction will go

60. MILLION FOR WAR SURPLUS STORAGE

Gen. Goethals Asks for Funds to Prevent Deterioration of Left Over Army Supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The purchase, storage, and traffic division of the war department, asked the house military affairs committee for an appropriation of \$60,000,000 to be used in storing the enormous quantities of surplus war supplies in possession of the department. He said \$30,000,000 would be needed for the rental of storage houses and \$30,000,000 for maintenance.

Thousands of tons of supplies are being brought back to this country from France, Gen. Goethals told the committee, and the ports of embarkation are becoming congested because no storage places are available. He said much of the material was being left out in the open and that the government was losing heavily by its deterioration. The same condition, he said, prevailed at some of the army camps.

He estimated the value of the unused supplies at billions of dollars and said everything used by the army was included. Some of the material can be disposed of, he said, but most of it must be stored until either the market can absorb it or the government find use for it.

There is no justification whatever in asking \$12 for common brick, as against \$7 a year ago. Wages have not made that necessary. Take cement at \$2.25 a bag now, as against \$1.35 a year ago. Wages did not cause that said increase. They are asking us \$22 for wall plaster today for which we paid \$3.25 when we erected the Congress hotel.

Even Sand Hits Sky. "Indiana bank sand sold for \$1 before the war and now at \$2.50. It is down there in the bank and a steam shovel dumps it into the cars. Wages cannot be charged with the new price. Lake shore sand has increased from \$1.50 to \$2.50 without sufficient reason."

Ald. A. O. Anderson presented a resolution to the city council eight days ago asking for an investigation of the prices of building materials. It is sleeping in the judiciary committee. The council committee on buildings decided yesterday to present a resolution at the council meeting Monday directing it to make an investigation.

"No Beer, No Work," the Slogan for 45,000 Men

New York, Feb. 7.—The Essex county, New York, trades council, with an approximate membership of 45,000 workers in various lines and one of the most powerful organizations of its sort in the state, met at its headquarters, 66 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., tonight, and unanimously adopted a resolution "to resist to the utmost prohibition enforcement, even to the extent of a general strike."

There were 150 delegates present, representing every local union in the county, and all rousing adopted the slogan "No beer, no work."

After the West Madison street session the board called a meeting of Michigan avenue property owners to discuss a supplemental special assessment for completing the Michigan avenue project.

The property owners will have to pay about \$3,000,000 in supplemental assessments. The property owners present approved this, but asked for 30 days' time to consider it.

The city will pay the balance of the cost.

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ASSESSMENT FOR WEST MADISON SUBWAY OPPOSED

Property Owners Plan Fight; Faherty's Project.

A delegation of West Madison street property owners yesterday made vigorous protest against the plan of M. J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements, for building a subway in that thoroughfare by levying a special assessment.

It was the second meeting called by the board to hear sentiment on the project. Not a single property owner present favored the plan.

"Build your subway some other place," said Mrs. Louis Aaron, who owns property at West Madison street and Crawford avenue.

"I want to say," began Faherty. "You don't want to say anything." This is a public meeting to hear what the property owners have to say."

Will Obtain Petition. J. T. Counsell, 2330 West Madison street, and Theodore Jacobs, 4112 West Madison street, voiced strenuous objections to Faherty's plan.

E. J. Glackin, secretary of the board, attempted to read a letter from the L. Klein company, Halsted and Fourteenth streets, favoring the plan.

"We don't care what they think about it at Fourteenth street," said a property owner. "This concerns West Madison street property owners."

Thomas J. Harp, 3354 West Madison street, said he would obtain a petition signed by a majority of property owners along West Madison street in protest against the plan.

Would Use Traction Fund. Faherty's plan is to augment the city's \$25,000,000 traction fund by special assessments and construct a system of lower level streets, which could be used for subways.

He said after yesterday's meeting the board would ask the opinion of North Clark street property owners of the plan.

After the West Madison street session the board called a meeting of Michigan avenue property owners to discuss a supplemental special assessment for completing the Michigan avenue project.

PUGH, SPONSOR FOR THOMPSON, ASKS HIS DEFEAT

Says "Big Bill's" Election Was Calamity for Chicago.

"Because I am for a bigger, better Chicago I am against the reelection of Mayor Thompson."

James A. Pugh made this announcement yesterday. He said other things against his erstwhile intimate friend, Mayor Thompson.

Pugh and Fred Lundin were the "insiders" who directed the Thompson campaign four years ago, both in the primary and the election.

Mr. Pugh now says that the election of Mayor Thompson proved to be a "calamity." He adds:

"Four years ago I was for him. I thought he was as good as his word. I thought he would give Chicago the sort of administration this great city deserves. He failed in every particular."

Pugh says he has nothing against Thompson, the private citizen, but—

Believed in "Big Bill."

Pugh goes on to say that he believed in "Big Bill" four years ago. He believed Thompson would help to develop Chicago's water front, would help to build the waterway to the Gulf, so that grain could be shipped direct to Chicago. So a small group of men set out to elect him mayor, and did it.

"The young men," Pugh's statement over his signature reads, "worked for Thompson because they believed he was a good sportsman. They were betrayed."

Enter Fred Lundin!

"Then began the sickening spectacle," says Pugh. "He has done nothing. He goes to the city hall at noon and leaves at 12:30. He goes to meet Fred Lundin and the secret cabinet. When I saw what was happening I quit. Bill Thompson was my friend, but I love Chicago better."

"Thompson won by defying the machines, and immediately he began, under Lundin's tutelage, to build a worse one. If the civil service law were enforced as it ought to be a city hall machine would be impossible."

"The people who elected Thompson because they imagined he would be helpful to Chicago are worse off than they were four years ago."

Makes City Disgrace.

"Not one single achievement is his. He has tried under Lundin's leadership to claim credit for what his predecessors and others have done. Today the government of Chicago is a shame and a disgrace to the nation. The city must be redeemed. Chicago ought to be the greatest city in the world. Instead, it is going backwards. As one of those men who have been betrayed by the man who, I thought, would lead Chicago to its great destiny in the nation, I announce myself through with Thompson. Chicago needs a real mayor."

"The citizens of Chicago should arouse themselves to the situation. Every man and woman should realize that unless they make a choice, they take the consequences of the acts of those who obtain office."

"Every clerk who is uncomfortable as he comes down to work in the morning, every man and woman who is late at the office because the street car system is too small for Chicago, should understand that he is voting on matters which affect his own comfort."

Delved Into Politics.

"The people of Chicago ought to remember that the present mayor was not sooner elected than he began to scheme to have himself made national committeeman from Illinois. They should remember that he was no wiser committeeman than he tried to be presidential candidate, and that he traveled all over the United States in that mad effort instead of trying to govern Chicago intelligently. The man and woman who have a stake in a decent transportation system, so that they as individuals may travel properly to and from work, should not forget that Mayor Thompson, even after the presidential possibility bubble had burst, tried to be senator, and that now he expects to be a senatorial candidate again, regardless of whether or not he is elected mayor for a second term."

"Service cannot be expected from a man who wants to use his office only for personal advancement. The great and pressing problems which the mayor of Chicago ought to settle will be neglected and forgotten if the voters do not wake up to the realities of the situation. No time is to be lost."

15 minutes will save you \$15

1,500 combinations in fashions and fabrics for your selection.

Suit or Overcoat made to your special order at \$30

Location—at Wholesale Plant: 731 S. Wells Street At the Corner of Polk Street One Block from Harrison St. Depot

THE ROYAL TAILORS CHICAGO NEW YORK

THE WOMAN AND THE DOG IN ODD MYSTERY

Police Hunt Missing Lake Shore Drive Nurse; Pekinese Found Whining for Friend.



Mrs. Dollie Chesher

WOMAN IN BLUE NEW FIGURE IN NURSE MYSTERY

Dog Evidence Indicates Auto Was Used to Take Girl Away.

(Continued from first page.)

ity is in California and friends of Woodward said he had gone to Washington last Wednesday—the day before Mrs. Chesher disappeared—in response to a telegram telling him that his sister had died.

The police received vague clues to the effect that Mrs. Chesher had talked to acquaintances of a certain man who had been paying her attention, and had urged her to marry him. Nothing tangible developed during the day's search for something definite.

Question Friends of Girl.

Much of the police effort last night was confined to a searching inquiry among the friends of the girl for an acquaintance who would answer the description of "the girl in the blue coat." This was fruitless, as was a complete search of the Lake Shore drive district, which is dotted by stretches of vacant property covered with weeds.

All vacant buildings, including a ten-story uncompleted apartment house next door to the building in which the

Parkers reside, were combed for a trace of the woman.

A story told by Mrs. Myrtle Butler, proprietor of the beauty shop in which Miss Hanson is employed, gave the police hope that a fresh clue would develop today.

The Man from Bloomington.

Miss Butler told of a young man who appeared at the shop at noon asking how he could communicate with the police in regard to the case.

"I am a very close friend of Mrs. Chesher," he said. "I read of the case in the papers and I came up from Bloomington to see what I could do to assist in finding her."

He was directed to the Chicago avenue police station and given the telephone number of the Parker residence, but he communicated with neither.

It became known during the day that Mrs. Chesher had for years kept a room in the home of Mrs. Lillian Heise at 4820 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Heise told the police the nurse had packed her trunk a week ago and announced that she was going to move. This led them to believe that she had eloped until they again communicated with Mr. Parker.

"The trunk was packed at the suggestion of myself and Mrs. Parker," he said. "We told Mrs. Chesher that there was no use in her paying money for a room on the south side, because she spent most of her time here. She had packed to move in our apartment."

"I am sure that the woman has not eloped. She never had any affairs of the heart. She never spoke of any man and never went out much at night. If she left the neighborhood with a man it was not of her own will."

Fears White Slavery.

"If her disappearance was voluntary I know that she would have communicated with us by this time. If she was

IF YOU SEE THIS WOMAN TELEPHONE TO THE TRIBUNE

A second police message carrying a new description of Mrs. Chesher was flashed to all stations yesterday. The description follows:

Height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, about 140 pounds; age, 27 years; complexion, light; hair, nut brown color. She was attired in a nurse's dress, completely covered by a long maroon-colored coat trimmed with black collar and cuffs. She wore a black turban, turned up in front. The first joint of the index finger on her right hand is missing. There is a scar forming the letter "H" on her left hand.

Her companion, when last seen, is described as about the same height and weight, wearing a long blue coat.

hurt by an automobile the police would have heard of it by now, if she had been taken to a hospital. If she was injured and taken to a private home these people would have read of her disappearance and notified us.

"It is a hard thing to say, but I am convinced that Mrs. Chesher is being held against her will. I don't like to make it look like a 'white slave' case, but we must consider that alternative."

"Like a Daughter."

"I shall spare no expense to find out what became of her. She was more than a nurse. She had been with us two years and had become as one of the family. Our daughter is married and Mrs. Chesher sort of took her place. She was company for Mrs. Parker and myself."

Parker, who retired as vice president of the Illinois Central railroad because of ill health, showed plainly the effects of the worry he felt over Mrs. Chesher's disappearance. He placed his automobile at the disposal of Detective Sergeant Thomas Baynes and John Quinn of the Chicago avenue station for the purpose of running down clues.

Mrs. Susan Noble of McLean, Ill., mother of Mrs. Chesher, could ascribe no reason for her daughter's absence.

Mrs. Gertrude Parsons of 4801 Indiana avenue, a chum of Mrs. Chesher, also was without an idea of her whereabouts.

"I cannot explain it," she said. "I don't know of her having any men friends except an army officer who is now in France. Her correspondence with him was a secret only known between us. She has never disappeared before and was not in the habit of spending the nights away from the place where she lived."

City of Paris to Sell Food Direct to Consumer

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Municipal barracks stores will be erected shortly throughout Paris in which foodstuffs will be sold direct by the city to consumers.

LECTURE ON TRADE UNIONS.

The first lecture of a course on "The History of Trade Unions," under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, was given last night by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin at Madison's hall, 175 West Washington street.

MAYOR LEAVES "GAS BABY" AT MERRIAM'S DOOR

"It's Your Muddle," He Tells Captain in Speech.

Mayor Thompson talked gas in his speeches last night. He hurled the "gas baby" back on the doorstep of Donald R. Merriam and Capt. Merriam.

He said:

"Mr. Alderman Merriam and his political associate and protégé, Donald R. Merriam, are making frantic efforts to escape responsibility for the present gas muddle."

"I invite attention to an ordinance passed by the city council May 27, 1918, reported on page 291 of the official record of the city council proceedings of that date, in which the following language is employed:

"Donald R. Merriam is hereby given sole and complete control of the conduct and prosecution of all the proceedings in behalf of the city with regard to past, present or future rates, standards or service for the supply of gas in the city of Chicago in which he has been heretofore engaged and employed and in which he is hereby and may be hereafter employed. The corporation counsel and each and every assistant corporation counsel are hereby directed to refrain from any interference with or from taking any action in the proceedings, or in regard to the matter heretofore, hereby, or hereafter committed to the charge of said special counsel."

"Acting under that authority Richard J. McKenna yesterday sent out another wireless to the effect that Carter Henry Harrison will be an independent candidate for mayor this spring. Only death can stop him, according to McKenna, and the latest from 'overseas' was that the life insurance companies were pestering the life out of him in the effort to have him double up his insurance."

All the Republican and Democratic majority candidates are to be guests today at luncheon of the American Unity club, formerly the German club, at the Hotel Sherman. Acceptances of the invitation have been received from Thompson, Switzer, Olson, Carey and Merriam.

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Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States ambassador to Turkey, will speak at the Iroquois club at noon Tuesday, Feb. 11. Mr. Morgenthau is coming to Chicago to attend the convention of the League of Nations and the League to Enforce Peace.

MERRIAM TELLS HOW 'SPOILSMEN' BLOCKED PLANS

Capt. Merriam, speaking last night in Constellation hall, 3900 North Robey street, trained his verbal artillery on the "spoilsmen."

"Spoils politics blocks the way to progress in Chicago," he said. "Spoilsmen and spoils methods in the city hall are holding back the great constructive program which the overwhelming majority of the people of Chicago approve."

"The heart and brain of Chicago are anxious and willing to move forward, but action is paralyzed by the deadening influence of the machine."

Capt. Merriam summarized the things he attempted to do while in the city council and in most every instance, he said, the blight of spoils politics checked his best efforts. The department of public works, he said, was turned aside to build up a political machine. The public service department also, he said, was largely used for "partisan political purposes instead of public protection."

"BIG BILL" RUNS LAST IN VOTE OF ENGINEERS

A straw ballot taken at the City job last night when the Chicago Chapter of the American Association of engineers held a meeting, gave the following results:

REPUBLICAN.

Merriam 45
Olson 24
Thompson 13

DEMOCRATIC.

Switzer 10
Carey 5
Undecided 12

There were seventy-nine Republicans present.

A SHOE BARGAIN STYLE 717—\$7.50

Rich shade, dark tan leather. Double service damp-proof soles. Rubber heels.

Bostonian Shoes (For Men) "Extra Wear in Every Pair"

A LOT of good things can be said of this much-liked Bostonian model. It is popular because it brings to one's feet a most unusual combination of style, comfort and wear. Parents will find it a very sturdy and serviceable foot-covering for the schoolboy. Few shoes have had the practical features that have made this Bostonian model famous.

"There's extra wear in every pair of Bostonian Shoes." Every day new customers are finding it out, and it is a most happy and economical realization. We fit shoes to feet, not feet to shoes. Our individual fitting service is a safeguard against your shoes running over or losing their shape. Bostonian Shoes wear until entirely worn out, and save you money in the end. Come in and satisfy yourself that this is true.

OUR FEBRUARY SALE is now at its best. Prices are \$5.85 and upward

Haumeyer Shoe Co.

55 E. Monroe St. 103 South Wabash Ave. (ONE STORE—TWO ENTRANCES)

IN THE POLITICAL POT

Straw ballots taken at elevated stations and reported yesterday were: Wilson avenue station (Twenty-fifth ward) 7 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.: Switzer, 43; Carey, 8; Thompson, 15; Olson, 23; Merriam, 16; Independents, 0. Argyle street (Twenty-fifth ward) 7 a. m. to 8:30 a. m.: Switzer, 40; Carey, 6; Thompson, 25; Olson, 25; Merriam, 13. Forty-third street, south side elevated (Third ward) 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.: Switzer, 63; Carey, 19; Thompson, 32; Olson, 26; Merriam, 10; Labor (Fitzpatrick), 1.

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SWEITZER WINS HELP FROM TWO FORMER RIVALS

Thomas J. Webb and Frank J. Wilson for Democrat.

Two more Democratic leaders who were rivals of Robert M. Switzer, landed in his camp yesterday. They are Thomas J. Webb, who sought the endorsement for mayor himself, and Frank J. Wilson, member of the county board, who ran against Switzer at the primaries of 1915.

"Mr. Switzer's whole career is an argument for his selection as mayor," said Mr. Webb, head of the Puhl-Webb company and former member of the board of review. "None of all the candidates in the field at the present time he has shown his ability to succeed as a business man."

Made His Own Way.

"Starting as an errand boy by his own energy and perseverance he worked his way up to one of the most responsible positions in one of the largest commercial houses of the city. The confidence which his employers felt in him has been manifest by the fact that in every campaign in which he has been a candidate they have worked in his behalf in spite of the fact that they are of an opposite political faith."

The manner in which Mr. Switzer has discussed the problems that the next mayor will have to solve shows the results of the business training which he has received.

Praise for Policies.

"For instance, in the morning newspapers he is quoted concerning the employment of the \$14,000,000 which has been raised on bond issues and is or should be in the city treasury. Mr. Switzer takes up the question of the expenditure of these millions as a business man would, outlines a plan for putting them to work immediately, and offers a constructive program which, if carried out under his direction, will mean the employment of thousands of men who otherwise would be idle."

FARMERS FAVOR TUBERCULAR TEST.

Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—Porter and Lake county farmers held a mass meeting here and approved the proposed law to have herds tested for tuberculosis and so accredited. They recommended that the state veterinarian should employ only licensed graduates to do the testing.

Boys' Floor

\$1.25 Blouses, \$1.50 Blouses, now 85c \$1.15

Special values in Boys' 47c

All our Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings are marked at sharp reductions.

BROWNING King & CO. 133 S. State St. Just North of Adams

REAL VALUE is evident in the garments now being offered in this Half-Yearly Sale

SUITS AND OVERCOATS for Men and Young Men

PRICED NOW AT

\$24.50

\$28.50

\$32.50

AND UPWARD

Furnishings Specials

Winter weight, natural color Marine Shirts and Drawers. Specially priced, \$1.50 per garment.

TAN KID GLOVES \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00

Special Neckwear. Extraordinary quality, large, liberal shapes, wide range of beautiful patterns. 50c, 65c, 79c, \$1.15 and \$1.65

Boys' Floor

\$1.25 Blouses, \$1.50 Blouses, now 85c \$1.15

Special values in Boys' 47c

All our Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings are marked at sharp reductions.

Tobey Semi-Annual Sale Several Hundred Chairs and Rockers at Half Price

The pieces illustrated are from a large purchase of fine period bedroom and other chairs, rockers, toilet table chairs, and some odd dining chairs at half price. Some of the others are:

Adam Mahogany Chair with fine carved details; cane seat and back; regular price \$18.00, sale price \$9.00. Rocker to match; regular price \$19.00; sale price, \$9.50.

The pieces illustrated are from a large purchase of fine period bedroom and other chairs, rockers, toilet table chairs, and some odd dining chairs at half price. Some of the others are:

Sheraton Mahogany Arm Chair, leather seat..... \$21.50 \$ 9.00

William and Mary Walnut Finish Chair, cane seat..... 10.00 5.00

Charles II. Old Arm Chair, leather seat..... 16.50 7.50

Adam Mahogany 27.00 12.00

William and Mary Mahogany Bedroom Rocker..... 17.50 8.75

Adam Mahogany Bedroom Rocker..... 22.50 11.25

Adam Mahogany Chair..... 21.50 10.75

Charles II. Mahogany Bedroom Rocker..... 16.00 8.00

Adam Mahogany Bedroom Rocker..... 15.00 7.50

William and Mary Walnut Bedroom Chair..... 20.00 10.00

William and Mary Walnut Bedroom Rocker..... 21.00 10.50

Colonial Mahogany Finish Bedroom Rocker..... 13.50 6.75

Colonial Mahogany Finish Bedroom Chair..... 12.50 6.25

Sheraton Mahogany Bedroom Chair..... 19.00 9.50

Adam Mahogany Bedroom Rocker..... 15.50 7.75

Adam Mahogany Dressing Table Chair..... 14.00 7.00

Adam Mahogany Dressing Table Chair..... 21.50 10.75

Sheraton Mahogany Finish Dressing Table Chair..... 19.00 9.50

Colonial Mahogany Finish Dressing Table Chair..... 12.50 6.25

Charles II. Mahogany Dressing Table Chair..... 16.00 8.00

The pieces illustrated are only a few of the wonderful bargains in furniture of all kinds shown in this sale to suit all tastes and purses.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street

THE NEW KNOX Hats for Spring Are Here

MEN who like to be "set" when the weather breaks will be interested in seeing the new KNOX.

Spring styles now being

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JAN. 18, 1842.

PRINTED AT SECOND CLASS MAIL JUNE 3, 1879, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1.—South shore—south park plan.
- 2.—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3.—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Euclid street project and Michigan avenue improvement of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4.—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5.—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6.—Lessen the smoke horror.

THE BOLSHEVIST "CONCESSIONS."

The most immediate interest of the American people in the Russian situation is to get the American soldiers home. The ostensible reason for allied intervention in Russia was to strike a blow at Germany, but with the collapse of Germany it is obvious that our purpose has changed—else the troops would be withdrawn. We are, as a matter of fact, fighting the bolsheviks, and while we have had minor successes, we are not fighting them very effectively.

Few Americans favor engaging upon this enterprise on a large scale. The mere physical difficulties of transporting men and supplies would be enormous.

Our alternative seems to be to treat in some fashion with the soviet government of Russia. Many observers are of the opinion that even if the bolsheviks are overthrown, the soviet system of government will persist. The bolsheviks happen at the present time to be in control of the soviets.

Leningrad now proposes concessions which would be utterly repudiated by the bolsheviks a few months ago. One of the planks in a platform prepared by the radicals for submission to the constituent assembly read as follows:

"The constituent assembly views the soviet law of the repudiation of the loans contracted by the government of the czar, the landowners and bourgeoisie, as the first blow to international banking, finance and capital, and expresses its confidence that the soviet authority will continue to pursue that course until the complete victory of the rising of international labor against the yoke of capital is attained."

It may be noted that this platform was never admitted because the bolsheviks did not desire the assembly with bayonets after they found they were in the minority. The paragraph quoted, however, represents a typical expression of bolshevik doctrine.

The announcement, therefore, that the soviet government is prepared to recognize Russia's financial obligations may indicate that the worst fury of bolshevism has spent itself—or, perhaps, that the bolsheviks want to quit fighting at any price. But we need not assume that the bolsheviks are willing to stop their propaganda or would do it even if they gave a formal promise to that effect. We need not assume they have abandoned their hope of a bolshevik control of the entire world.

The allied statesmen will naturally deal cautiously with these ultra-radicals; the French especially may be relied upon to see that the interests of allied nations are protected. But the proposed conference on the Princes Islands does seem to offer an opportunity for ending the warfare in Russia, which, from the American point of view, at least, seems highly desirable.

THAT ROAD MATERIALS BUNCOMBE.

Let not the sellers of materials for Illinois' good roads problem delude themselves; the \$60,000,000 is for decent highways, not for profiters.

We are beginning to hear covetous suggestions that "because of the war," materials are going to be high and thus our \$60,000,000 may not go as far as we intended. Who is spreading this insidious gospel of greed?

More than 90 per cent of the materials that go into road building is stone. Who is furnishing the brilliant afterthought that stone is going up? How does the war affect stone that has lain in the quarries of Illinois since the azoic?

Illinois has always had free stone. It can be furnished aboard cars at something more than \$1 a yard; and there is no waste because the farmers are eager for the dust byproduct for their fields. Abolish the idea, right now, that the purchase of stone is going to eat into the people's \$60,000,000.

The cement makers—are they interested? And do we suddenly perceive that cement has gone out of sight? Who, in the presence of \$60,000,000, is sending it out of sight?

Those who hope to profit above a just degree must be reminded that the state of Illinois is not totally incapable of maintaining a cement plant, however ill advised such a project may be, in consideration of future operation. For the purposes of the present program the state can make cement just as well as private manufacturers.

It was inevitable that \$60,000,000 would set some mercenary chops a-drooling. But they had better turn away. The pickings are not good. The people were promised a road system honestly built. It is the business of the state administration to see to this honesty. Gov. Lowden already has warned the material men. The subject is not going to be dropped.

GUARANTEEING WHEAT PRICES.

The house agricultural committee has probably adopted the wisest, if not the only practical plan in dealing with the wheat situation. The government has pledged its faith to the farmers that they will receive \$2.25 a bushel for their 1919 harvest. Having done so, the government can hardly go back on its word, but at the same time it would be unfair to the consumer to compel him to pay the guaranteed price in case the normal or world price should fall to lower levels.

If this situation occurs the house bill provides that the government shall stand the difference, and there are those who predict that the amount involved will reach \$1,000,000,000. That is a sufficiently large sum, and the burden on the taxpayer will not be light, but we are compelled to accept it as part of the cost of transition from war to peace conditions.

Grain dealers express anxiety that the guaran-

teed price will bring about an overproduction of wheat, with a corresponding decrease in the harvest of other grains. They think the guaranty should apply to winter wheat already sown, but should be canceled with respect to spring wheat, which, of course, is not yet planted.

It appears that the government will go through with the program substantially in its original form. If, however, it seemed possible to effect some modification so as to prevent a shortage of grains usually fed to live stock it would merely be the part of wisdom to make the attempt. Doubtless an adjustment would have to be made to insure the farmer the same money return he now expects to get, but as long as we are preparing to spend millions of dollars we ought to make some effort to see that it is spent to the best advantage. We certainly do not want to use it to produce a meat famine.

FEDERAL TAXES.

Probably the only remarkable thing about the new war revenue bill is its complete acceptance with scarcely any criticism by business and industry. It is a war measure and bears most heavily on business and individuals who profited by war conditions; but it is going to pinch every one of large income whatever the source. The United States has enormous bills to pay and the rich expect to do most of the paying.

The methods of taxing war industries and of computing excess profits seem to have been improved. Corporations controlling other corporations are now able to make consolidated returns so that subsidiary companies making apparently large profits on small capitalization are not subject to confiscatory tax levies. Certain provisions for the relief of companies organized for purely war purposes have been wisely written into the bill in spite of Mr. Kitchin. No good can come to the United States or any one in it by bankrupting businesses which were eminently necessary to the country in winning the war.

The Republicans objected to McAdoo's idea of fixing taxes for 1920 on the ground that the Democrats were trying to legislate for a period over which they will have no control, but they wisely gave in. The party refused to be responsible for defeating what is probably a wise bill, and they have permitted business to know what its tax situation is going to be for some time ahead.

The measure is a war measure, but there are two precedents which will undoubtedly be followed after the war has been paid for. We have accepted as a matter of public policy a steeply graduated income tax and a steeply graduated inheritance tax.

This is probably the last generation in which great wealth can be inherited.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH.

In the Voice of the People column in this issue is published a letter from a northern soldier in a southern camp. He has read that the soldiers in northern camps are being demobilized; that units are returning from France to northern camps and are being sent back to civil life, to their old jobs or to the chance of getting new jobs.

Meanwhile men from the north are being retained in southern camps when no apparent reason for their retention exists and when the delay in returning them to civil life embarrasses their prospects of making a living.

They were put in the army to fight. They were trained to fight. Men trained to fight have not been released, but have been transferred to utilities service. This letter is typical of a number which read THE TRIBUNE'S Friend of the Soldier. The men do not understand. Nor can anybody—up here.

We do not intend to encourage resentment of military necessity or insubordination to military orders. Reasons are not always understood in the ranks and complaints frequently are numerous there. A soldier without an occasional grouch would not have spirit enough to be a good soldier.

But we know the pork hunting southern congressman and we know what he can do and will do in Washington to insure the spending of two bits in the south. For half a dollar, to be spent in his constituency, he'll climb the Washington monument by stairs and for \$1.35 he'll climb it on the outside. Being especially provided by nature "thick" rapierclones on web feet, he could do it.

So long as the troops remain in the south money is being spent in the south, and, gosh! how the south dreads it!

OUR CHICAGO BLENHEIM.

Our idea of a good fight for the fight's sake is that of Merriam and Olson fighting for the Republican nomination for mayor. It's a good fight. But what is it all about? "But what good came of it at last?" quoth little Peterkin. "Why, that I cannot tell," said he. "But 'twas a famous victory."

Editorial of the Day

OLD STUFF.

[Saturday Evening Post.] War engenders its own emotional state. Six months ago, when the fighting was at its hottest, nearly everybody talked international idealism.

No annexations, no punitive indemnities, no mere vengeance, but justice, self-determination of peoples, equal opportunities, fraternity. Such, more or less, was the word nearly everywhere.

But a very able American psychologist pointed out that if we wanted to know what would happen after the war we should look first of all to the opposite of what was happening during the war, because a highly emotional state throws the mind out of balance, so to speak, involving the suppression of instincts and motives that normally operate. When the pressure is removed those suppressed motives come into play more strongly than common.

Broadly speaking, it turned out that way—for the time being. Very soon after the signing of the armistice European utterances in general took on a different tone. We did not hear much about ideal justice, equality, and fraternity. We did hear a great deal about punishments, vast indemnities, and imperialistic territorial ambitions.

The complex of European utterances gave a distinct impression of the old game of grab. England and France, it appeared, had conflicting claims to Syria. Italy and the Jugo-Slavs proposed to take the same Adriatic lands. Half born Poland was seizing a favorable opportunity to overrun country it coveted. Take it all around, the statesmen of the Congress of Vienna or of the Congress of Berlin would have grimaced sympathetically and found themselves quite at home in contemporary European atmosphere as current newspaper comment partially reflected it.

Probably statesmanship always tends powerfully to fall back on the old stuff. By all the rules it ever learned an accession of national territory, however acquired, is the chief point in the game. The statesman who puts the flag in a new place wins. For the moment statesmanship seemed back at the Congress of Vienna. But Europe is not back there and no statesmanship can put it back. An arrangement patterned mainly on the Congress of Vienna would not endure long because in democratic countries, with equal suffrage, the governments that made it would not endure long.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the
quips fall where they may.

It is a great pleasure to be free, for a time, from the practice of expressing opinion; free to read the newspapers with no thought of commenting on the contents; free to glance at a few hectic headlines, and then bite into a book that you have meant to get to for a long time past; to read it slowly, without skipping, to read over an especially well done page and to put the book aside and meditate on the moral which it pointed out, or left you to point. Unless obliged to, why should anybody write when he can read instead? One's own opinions (hastily formed and lacking even the graces of expression) are of small account; certainly they are of less account than Mr. Mill's observations on Liberty, which I have put down in order to pen a few longish paragraphs. (I would rather be reading, you understand; my pen is running for the same reason some street cars run—to hold the franchise.) And speaking of Mill, do you remember the library catalogue which contained the consecutive items, "Mill on Liberty" and "Ditto on the Floss"?

One can get through a good many books on a long railway journey. My slender stock was exhausted before I reached Colorado, and I am compelled to re-read until such time as I can lay in a fresh supply. At home it is difficult to find time to read—that is, considerable stretches of time, so that one may really digest the pages which he is leisurely taking in. Fifty years ago there were not many more books worth reading than there are today, but there was more time to assimilate them. A comparatively few books thoroughly assimilated gave us Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Not long ago my friend the Librarian was speaking of this short classic. "Did you ever," said he, "read Edward Everett's address at Gettysburg?" "No," said I, "and I fear I shall never get to it." "It is stood away among his collected orations," said he. "Not half bad. Unfortunately for its fame, Mr. Lincoln happened along with a few well chosen remarks which the world has preferred to remember."

Another advantage of a long railway journey is the opportunity it affords to give one's vocal cords a (usually) well-merited rest. It is possible to travel across the continent without saying a word. A nod or a shake of the head suffices in your dealings with the porter; and you learn nothing from questioning him, as he has not been on that run before. Also, business with the train and Pullman conductors may be transacted in silence, and there is no profit in asking the latter to exchange your upper berth for a lower, as he has already been entreated by all the other occupants of uppers.

When the train halts you do not have to ask, "What place is this?"—You may find out by looking at the large sign on the station. Nor is it necessary to inquire, "Are we on time?"—Your watch and time-table will enlighten you. You do not have to exclaim, when a fresh locomotive is violently attached, "Well, I see we got an engine!"—There is always someone to say it for you. And you write your orders in the dining car. There is, of course, the chance of being accosted in the club car, but since this went dry the danger has been slight. And conversation can always be averted by absorption in a book, or, in a crisis, by pretending to be dumb.

Not everybody can travel three or four days without exchanging words with a fellow traveler. Mr. George Moore, for example, would be quite wretched. Conversation is the breath of his being, he says somewhere. I understand that Mr. Moore has another book on press, entitled "Avovals." Avovals! My dear! . . . After the "Confessions" and the "Memoirs" what in the world is there left for the man to avow?

What a delightful fictionist is Moore! And never more delightful than when he is writing fiction under the appearance of fact. No one has taken more to heart the axiom that the imaginary is the only real. As my friend the Librarian observed, the difference between George Moore and Baron Munchausen is that Moore's lies are interesting.

Travelers must carry their own reading matter under government ownership. The club car library now consists of time-tables, maps, and pamphlets setting forth the never to be forgotten attractions of the show places along the way. These are all written by the celebrated prose poet Ibsen, and, with a bottle of pseudo beer or lemon pop, help to make the club car as gay a place as a mortician's parlor on a rainy afternoon.

The treeless plateau over which the train rolls, hour after hour, is the result of a great uplift. It was not sudden; it was slow but sure. This result is said and pointed out, in a manner of speaking, not the best manner. It makes me think of democracy—and prohibition. To this complexion we shall come at last. To be sure, the genius of man will continue to cut channels in the monotonous plain; erosion will relieve the dreary prospect with form and color; but it bids fair to be, for the most part, a flat and dry world, from which many of us will part with a minimum of regret. There will remain the inextinguishable desire to learn what wonders science will disclose. Perhaps—who knows?—they will discover how to ventilate a sleeping car.

At Albuquerque I remarked a line of Mexicans basking in the sun (having, perhaps, finished jumping under their mothers). They looked happy—as happy as the Russian peasants used to be. Men who know Russia tell me that the peasants really were happy, even under the twin despotisms of Volka and Czar. It was not, of course, a reformer's idea of happiness; a reformer's idea of happiness is perpetual attention to everybody's business but his own. People who are interested academically in other people's happiness usually succeed in making everybody unhappy. Now, the Russian's happiness was a poor thing, but his own. In reality he was wretched and oppressed, and his voice and bearing should have expressed his misery and hopelessness, instead of a foolish content and a silly detachment from political affairs. But he is at last emancipated, and, as was said of Mary's fleecy companion, now contemplate the condemned thing!

Liberty, equality, international amity, democracy, the kingdom of heaven on earth—All that is very well, and Candide remarked that Dr. Pangloss when all was said and done, "But—let us cultivate our garden."

There are so many interesting things along the way that I should, I suppose, be filling a notebook. But why mar the pleasure of a journey by taking notes? as the good Sylvester Bonnard inquired. Lovers who truly love do not keep a diary of their happiness.

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space is not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright 1919, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

QUOTATION FROM "THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT," WITH COMMENTS.

"I quite unknown to myself I was while a boy under a hopeless disadvantage. The thing that I was very nearsighted, so the only things I could study were those I ran against or stumbled over. . . . It puzzled me to find that my companions seemed to be things to shoot at which I could not see at all. One day they read aloud an advertisement in huge letters on a distant billboard and I then realized that something was the matter, for not only I unable to read the sign but I could not even see the letters."

"I spoke to my father of this and soon afterwards got my first pair of spectacles, which literally opened an entirely new world to me. I had no idea how beautiful the world was until I got those spectacles. I had been a clumsy, awkward little boy, and while much of my clumsiness and awkwardness was doubtless due to general characteristics a good deal of it was due to the fact that I could not see and yet was wholly ignorant that I was not seeing."

"The recollection of this experience gives me a keen sympathy with those who are trying in our public schools to remove the physical causes of deficiency in children who are often unjustly blamed for being obstinate or unambitious or mentally stupid."

"No. Dilute the milk with about one-third its volume of water or sugar. 3. [a] Indigestion is the most frequent cause of attacks of convulsions. Some children have a tendency to spasms, called spasmodic diarrhoea, and have little or no food. Sedatives are generally given. Children with spasmodic diarrhoea do well when given lime."

THYROID IS DANGEROUS.

W. D. M. writes: "Will you kindly advise the effect thyroid has upon the general health when taken to reduce? Is it dangerous?"

REPLY.—It is dangerous. The theory is that the internal use of thyroid changes a person from a slow burner of food to a fast burner. Opening the damper of a furnace will let out air through and around the furnace, drawing fire into a red-hot ball of coals—with little smoke. In the human furnace the fat, obesity corresponds to the smoke. They mean incomplete combustion, lay fire too much coal. The best way to prevent the fire from burning is to refrain from eating as much food as you can. It is a bad idea to use a blow pipe—thyroid—to heat up the fire where the real trouble is too much food. Thyroid disturbs other organs, which must function properly if health is to be maintained.

The Friend of the Soldier

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1367 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

SOLDIERS' TAXES.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—Will you please tell me whether soldiers and sailors in service are exempt from real estate taxes? I have been told they were.

REPLY.—Under section 500 of the soldiers' and sailors' civil act, which applies when any taxes or assessments, whether general or special, falling due during the period of military service, are levied upon property owned and occupied for dwelling or business purposes by a person in military or naval service, the assessment of such taxes or assessments is suspended, and the property is exempt from such taxes or assessments as provided in this act, for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of the war.

MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.
Mrs. B. Jones.—The Third Hundred and Twenty-seventh infantry is not in the army division; it is in the Eighty-fifth division.

Mrs. H. G. Sharp, Ladara, Ia.—The Third Hundred and Forty-second infantry is not in the army division; it is in the Eighty-ninth division now in Germany.

Mrs. I. F. Jacksonville, Ill.—The Twenty-third engineers are not with the army of occupation. Their headquarters are at Vauxcom, France.

Mrs. Geisendorfer, Waverly, Ia.—The Ninety-first division was ordered to prepare for coming home, but nothing more definite has been given out by the war department.

Mrs. Agnes Gleason.—The Eighty-third division is reported as stationed in Le Mans, France.

O. C. Fairchild, Wis.—The Twenty-first engineers are not in France yet; but are stationed at Dax, France.

Emma Rickman.—Tenth machine gun battalion is with the Fourth division and all army of occupation. The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh division is also in the army of occupation with the Twenty-third division.

Mrs. J. Holliday.—The Third Hundred and Twenty-second infantry is still a part of the Eighty-sixth division. We have no definite information on demobilization of troops in the United States camps.

W. P. F. A.—P. O. 930 is located in Chailion-sur-Seine. The fact that your brother has been transferred so many times compels for the delay in his mail reaching him.

Daisy Wells, Sturgis, Mich.—The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth machine gun battalion is part of the Thirty-fifth division. If you

and in spite of the sympathy and interest of Roosevelt there are, no doubt, thousands of children who are punished for inattention or held to be feeble-minded who are most unjustly treated, who are mentally capable, but who are tagged as hopeless. The mind makes its contacts with the world through the sight, hearing, touch, and other senses, special and general. If any of these is deficient the central organ may be as inefficient as a telephone not connected with a receiver.

We are in the flower of appreciation of one of the greatest characters of this age. Some of us are moved to build monuments, some to write books, some to write his views into political platforms. As schools do him honor let them remember, "The recollection of this experience gives me a keen sympathy for those who are trying in our public schools to remove the physical causes of deficiency in children who are often unjustly blamed for being obstinate or unambitious or mentally stupid."

FEED DILUTED MILK.

A reader writes: "1. Will you please tell me what to feed my 11 months old baby? 2. Is she old enough to drink unfat milk? 3. What causes convulsions and what should be done in case of them?"

REPLY.—1. Feed her four times a day. The diet should be built around milk, of which she should take about two and two pints. In addition to milk she should take barley or oatmeal gruel, cereals, toast, and hard crackers, meat broths and vegetable soups, vegetables and fruits.

2. No. Dilute the milk with about one-third its volume of water or sugar. 3. [a] Indigestion is the most frequent cause of attacks of convulsions. Some children have a tendency to spasms, called spasmodic diarrhoea, and have little or no food. Sedatives are generally given. Children with spasmodic diarrhoea do well when given lime.

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"I'M SURE THEY'LL NEVER COME BACK"

[From the New York World.]



FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

WAGONS WILL BE KEPT OFF STREET.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—(To the Friend of the People.)—On the southeast corner of North Hamilton and Wrightwood avenues there is a party that hauls ashes for the city. Every evening and all day Sunday they park these two dirty ash wagons at the side of his house between the curbstone and the sidewalk on Hamilton avenue.

What can you do to have these wagons kept off the street? READER.—The owner of the wagon has been notified to provide storage for his wagon other than street space and he has promised to do so. F. S. MITCHELL, Superintendent of Streets.

STREET LIGHT REPAIRS.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—(To the Friend of the People.)—The street lamp at the southeast corner of North Marshall and Cornelia avenues has not been burning for a month. Cannot this lamp be repaired?

The electric light at 1927 Fletcher street has not been lighted since the first of the year. Is this done for economy, or is it the season? T. W.

An accident to the street lamp at North Marshall and Cornelia avenues, as well as to the lamp at 1927 Fletcher street, made it necessary to send gangs to those locations in order to put the lamps in service. The shortage of men available for this class of work has crippled the department's ability to attend to the repairs in a timely manner, causing considerable delay in repairing damage which would under ordinary conditions have been given prompt attention.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity.

NOTICE SERVED TO DISCONTINUE DUMPING.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Cannot something be done to prevent the people from using the prairie at Addison street and Reta avenue for dumping ground? The prairie at one time was beautiful, but now it is littered with ashes, cans, and old bottles.

The prairie complained of has been cleaned and notice is being served on the householders to refrain from dumping in the future. F. S. MITCHELL, Superintendent of Streets.

EMPLOY ATTORNEY TO CLEAR UP.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—(To the Legal Friend of the People.)—Man and wife living in Illinois have two children. Wife dies, now will, leaving farm in Indiana, some personal property, and ranch in Idaho upon which there is a mortgage. One child dies soon after mother.

What portion of estate does husband hold? Is he entitled to share of income from real estate? Mrs. D. U.

The husband would share in the wife's estate and later would inherit a part of the deceased child's share. You will have to consult a lawyer to get the title. He can advise in more detail. TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

As but limited space can be given letters in this department, writers must confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Unless they give us their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

A SOLDIER'S INQUIRY FROM THE SOUTH.

Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I would like to take up a few minutes of your time in asking you a few questions. As you know, the southerners haven't any use for the northerners, and you never can get the United States army without the southerners down here. At present there are about 300 Chicago lads stationed in this camp, and they are all waiting for your answer.

One of my questions is this: Is there any truth in the report that the United States Supreme court handed down a decision that all drafted and enlisted men in the United States army would be released ninety days after the signing of the armistice? The other question is: Why are all our troops being released at all in this southern camp and being told we won't be released for six months?

At Fort McPherson and Camp Gordon, we are only a few miles from home, and as high as 500 a week are being let go, while we have to stand by and do nothing. So far nothing has been done as to discharging the men here. Many of them are married and have dependents. Many of these lads are volunteers, like myself, and do you think it is right to hold them in service when they are releasing conscientious objectors and draft evaders from federal prisons?

Some time there might be another call for volunteers, and I think if they don't give these lads a furlough than they have been there will be several hundred of them missing at roll call.

Your newspaper has been doing good work for the men in uniform, and I don't think there is one who doesn't appreciate it. J. B.

THE BRITISH HYPHEN.

Maza, N. D., Feb. 3.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The British "hyphen" seems to be entirely overlooked in our campaign for Americanization. This is a grave oversight and may prove to have very serious results for our country. Will you not call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter in one of your pointed editorials?

A correspondent even went so far as to sign himself "A Johnnie Bull." A Johnnie Bull is no more an American than a Fritz, or a Hun, or an Ivan. If, as you say, we must abide by the "facts" relating to Great Britain and Ireland, to what, then, are we really committed—the self-determination of people? or that "might makes right"? A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICAN.

SISTERS RO
THREE RO
AND SAVETwo Women Dr
Men from No
Apartment

A battle in a north
which two women ro
bared and saved \$1,000
reported yesterday at
North Halsted street.
Mrs. Jacob A. Frank
ing her sister, Mrs. G.
in her home on the sec
Criley Georgian court
North La Salle street

SISTERS ROUT THREE ROBBERS AND SAVE \$2,000

Two Women Drive Armed Men from North Side Apartment.

A battle in a north side apartment in which two women routed three robbers and saved \$2,000 in jewelry was reported yesterday afternoon to the North Halsted street police station.

Mrs. Jacob A. Frank was entertaining her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, in her home on the second floor of the 1730 North La Salle street. Also present were her 19 year old son, Jacob Frank, Jr., and the family dog, Rags, an Alsatian pup.

The electric buzzer rang. Mrs. Frank went to the speaking tube. Gain Admission by Ruse.

"We have important news regarding your husband," said a man's voice. Her husband conducts a saloon at 501 North Clark street.

"Come up," said Mrs. Frank. There were two of them. One whispered to Mrs. Frank:

"This is very personal. I must see you alone."

She conducted them into the bedroom. Her sister and son were in the parlor.

"Hands up," said the spokesman, drawing a revolver. "I know what I want. Don't make a fuss."

Mrs. Frank fought. She seized the revolver. And then began a struggle for possession of it. In the meantime the second man had gone into the front room, scratched up the boy, and carried him to a rear porch. Downstairs in the vestibule the third robber was acting as lookout.

Mrs. Frank screamed and her sister ran to her assistance. They were both struggling with the robber when the second man returned. He threw Mrs. Robinson to one side and started to aid his companion in subduing Mrs. Frank, who is a woman of frail physique. Both robbers were hasty.

She had maintained her hold on the revolver. She now got one finger on the trigger, forced it around till it pointed at the second man, and fired. The bullet lodged in his hip. With a curse he released his hold on her and staggered out of the room.

Boy Gives Alarm.

Another phase of the battle was in progress on the rear porch. Ten year old Jacob was screaming lustily:

"Help, help! They're trying to kill my mamma."

Rags, the Alsatian, dog began yelping and running through the apartment, out on the rear porch, and back again. The second robber picked Jacob up and carried him inside, threatening to kill him if he did not cease his outcries.

Mrs. Frank by now was exhausted. She collapsed on the bed. The first robber pointed the gun at her and said: "Now, I'm going to kill you."

He pulled the trigger. It snapped, but there was no report. The reason was discovered later. In the struggle a part of the mechanism had been wrenched loose and, with four bullets, had fallen to the floor.

Screams Resound.

Mrs. Robinson had by now recovered and began screaming. So did 10 year old Jacob. The noise revived Mrs. Frank and she joined in. Rags sat up on his haunches and lifted up his voice.

"Come on, let's beat it," said the first robber. "We've got no chance."

They ran out the front door, joined their companion in the vestibule, and fled south in La Salle street to Eugeneie.

Mrs. Frank raised the window of her apartment and cried, "They're thieves, street them," but none of the neighbors offered to help, she says.

Lieut. James Walsh and Detective Sergeant Drury Roman of the North Halsted street station obtained good descriptions of the men from Mrs. Frank and her sister, but had found no trace of them at a late hour last night.

ROBBERS ROUTERS

Woman Turns Assailant's Gun Upon Him and, with Assistance of Little Son and Sister, Puts Three to Flight.



MRS. JACOB A. FRANK AND JACOB JR.

TELLS OF LETTER LEFT BY SUICIDE IN SAFETY VAULT

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.—William A. Funk, whose wife, an instructor in the piano department of a conservatory of music, was found shot to death in her home late yesterday, today said a letter left for him by Mrs. Funk in a safety deposit box was a recital of domestic difficulties.

The letter contained no reference to Moses Boguslawski, Funk said.

Mr. Boguslawski, Chicago pianist, at liberty on his own recognizance, kept his agreement to be at detective headquarters this morning, but further questioning shed no more light on the affair.

Boguslawski was released conditionally.

CONVICTED OF KILLING BOY; HANGS HIMSELF

Nicholas Moga, under sentence to the penitentiary for from one year to life for the death of William Ulrey, 15 years old, committed suicide yesterday.

He hanged himself in a barn at the Saddle and Cycle club. Since his conviction those who knew him say he had been drinking heavily.

Moga killed the Ulrey boy on the club grounds in July, 1916, by throwing a pair of shears at him. The shears hit him in the leg and he died of blood poisoning. The boy was the son of Frank Ulrey, 1140 Columbia avenue. Moga was out under \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

FORD DIVIDENDS OF \$19,275,385 MUST BE DIVIDED

Court Rules, However, He Has Right to Build Smelter.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Henry Ford was ordered, in a decision by the State Supreme court today, to pay to his stockholders \$19,275,385 dividends, held back by Mr. Ford for the expansion of the Ford Motor company.

The suit was brought by John F. and Horace E. Dodge, who are stockholders in the Ford company, and the object was to force the payment of the dividends of the company to build the River Rouge blast furnaces.

The court also ruled that the Ford Motor company may, if it so desires, go into the smelting business, but that reasonable dividends must first be declared.

As to Limit on Capital.

It was also urged by the plaintiffs that the laws of the state prohibit Mr. Ford or any one else from operating a company with more than \$50,000,000 of capital. This claim was based on the fact that this is the legal limit of capital stock that may be granted any company incorporated in Michigan.

Judge Hoerner held that this prohibition prevents any company from having actual capital of goods, machinery, and cash in excess of \$50,000,000. The Supreme court takes an opposite view, saying the limitation on the size of new corporations cannot prevent any company from adding to its capital out of profits and acquiring as much capital as its directors see fit.

Stockholders, although they be in a minority, have a right to reasonable dividends, according to the court. A majority stockholder or a group in a position to control the actions of a company's board of directors is forbidden to withhold such dividends.

CASE AWAITS NEW SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Henry Ford's chances of getting into the United States senate by contesting one of the seats now held by Democrats quit their attempt to force adoption of the Pomeroy resolution designed to unseat Truman H. Newberry, Republican senator elect from Michigan.

The Republicans stood ready to fight the resolution and contended that the proceeding was without precedent and that the proper body to decide Mr. Ford's case was the next senate.

It became apparent that if the Democrats persisted in their efforts to force the resolution through they would have to do so at the risk of sidetracking all important legislation requiring action before March 4. Realizing the futility of trying to beat down the opposition, Senator Pomeroy of Ohio announced he would not push the resolution further.

EASTERN STAR MEETING.

The Chicago school of instruction of the Eastern Star will be held at the Consistory building, Walton place and North Dearborn street, on Feb. 12.

MRS. K. S. WILSON COMING TO FIGHT COLE'S CHARGES

Promoter of \$20,000,000 Concern Explains the Situation.

Mrs. Katherine S. Wilson is coming to Chicago today and she and her friends promise a pretty row in the official family of the Industrial Securities company, of which she formerly was treasurer.

The head of the family is Charles R. Cole, president, who also is promoter and chief owner of a number of other subsidiary companies, all representing a total capitalization of more than \$20,000,000.

A dispute between the securities company officials and the internal revenue office over the payment of \$5,000 in war taxes on Thursday led to the disclosure that Mrs. Wilson was out of the company. Cole says "fired."

Mrs. Wilson's friend says "resigned." Charges by Cole in explaining his separation of Mrs. Wilson from the pay roll are responsible for the announced return of the former treasurer, who has some reputation as a promoter.

Cole on the Job.

The service of a distraint order by the federal authorities on Thursday evening interfered in no wise with the activities of Mr. Cole's companies' offices in the Marquette building. The president was on the job early, ready to meet, he said, any counter charges that Mrs. Wilson is preparing.

Mr. Cole and his attorney, R. F. Robinson, said yesterday that the company's difficulties with the revenue collector's office had been promptly adjusted. It had to do with the question as to whether the repurchasing contracts or "indemnity bonds" are taxable.

Gives Bonds to Pledge Tax.

"After the deputy visited the office with the distraint order, Mr. Cole placed \$10,000 worth of bonds in the hands of the collector to guarantee the tax payment, pending a decision," Mr. Robinson said.

Then Mr. Cole added: "The chief regret that I have over this whole matter is that this publicity has started a lot of brokers to trying to stampede our 20,000 stockholders to break the price on our stocks."

Mr. Cole then launched into a long recital of his plans for the chief of his subsidiary companies, the Perfection Tire and Rubber company.

"From our last stock sale drive," he said, "We have \$4,000,000—that is, \$2,000,000 has been paid in and \$2,000,000 more is placed and will come in installments. That will give us \$1,000,000 for improvements and \$1,000,000 working capital. You know 1,000 times a day will give us 1 per cent a month in dividends."

Crescent Congregational Church, Winnipeg Pulpit Vacant

Applications and recommendations for pastor are invited. This church has a seating capacity of 400 and is situated in one of the best residential districts of Winnipeg, which has a population of 225,000.

Apply C. F. Ramard, 588 Gertrude avenue, Chairman, Pastoral Committee.

CHICAGO DOCTOR, WOUNDED IN WAR, WINS CITATION

Back of the casualty announcement wounded, degree undetermined, concerning Maj. Eli B. Moss, medical corps, One Hundred and Twenty-third field artillery, is a story of rare devotion to duty.

On Oct. 2 Maj. Moss, then with the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry, was in charge of a first aid station. Hearing cries of wounded men from a hill 400 meters away, he rushed into the zone of fire without waiting for stretcher bearers. He was wounded by shell fragments, but remained on duty until all the men were safe.

Maj. Moss' home is at 811 Wisconsin avenue. He was formerly a practicing physician with offices at 108 North State street. He has been cited for bravery.

Chicago Newspaper Man Goes with Pole Mission

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The inter-allied commission appointed by the supreme council of the peace conference to visit Poland, which will leave on Saturday for Warsaw, has appointed a Chicago newspaperman as the American press representative with the commission. It has refused to allow any representatives of the press associations or any special correspondents to accompany it.

The Associated Press now has a staff correspondent representing it at Warsaw.

American Lines in Arctic Under Hard Cannon Fire

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 6.—[By the Associated Press.] The American position on the River Vaga, at which an infantry attack by the bolsheviks on Tuesday was repulsed, were under heavy shell fire from the bolshevik artillery today. The other sections on the northern front were quiet.

Oh, sing unto the Lord a new song, for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm have gotten Him the victory.

The Lord hath made known His salvation; His righteousness hath He openly showed in the sight of the heathen.—Psalms, xcvi, 1-2.

—REV. CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON, Editor the Christian Century.

Two Important Messages. Immanuel Baptist Church, 2320 S. Michigan-av.

"Physical Culture and Soul Culture." Evening subject: "Was Lincoln a Christian?" Services, 11:30 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

BAPTIST Memorial Church of Christ and 1st Baptist Church, 759 OAKWOOD-BLVD. 11 a. m.; Dr. Herbert P. Willet, "The Inner Path."

CATHOLIC ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ADAMS AND DESPLAINES-STS. FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BIBLE. Low Masses on the Even Hour.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CORNER POLK AND CLARK-STS. FRANCISCAN FATHERS. Masses—5:30, 7 a. and 9. High Mass—10:15.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. Subject: "Spirits." Services: Sunday, 10:45 a. m., 7:45 p. m.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9:30 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. NORTH SHORE CHURCH, 1124 Wilson, Terminal Hall, Clifton Entrance.

DR. C. C. MORRISON. 11:00 A. M.: "Religion and Home Life." SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9:30 A. M.

EPISCOPAL St. Chrysostom's Church, 1424 N. Dearborn-St. THE REV. NORMAN HUTTON, S. T. D. Morning Prayer at 11:00 o'clock. Evensong: 4 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, ST. JAMES, 40TH-ST. AND ELLIS-AY. Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon. 11 a. m.—"Life's Enrichment." 8 p. m.—"What is Religion?"

THE UNDERWORLD: Their Fun." This is the topic of PAUL RADER'S sermon at the MOODY CHURCH, TABERNACLE, NORTH-AY AND CLARK-ST. SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 P. M.

MR. RADER ALSO PREACHES IN THE MORNING AT 10:30 A. M. ADMISION AND ALL SEATS FREE. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

INDEPENDENT. INDEPENDENT RELIGIOUS SOCIETY. COHAN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE 11 A. M. M. M. MANGASARIAN.

"OUR THREE PRESIDENTS, LINCOLN, ROOSEVELT, WILSON." CENTRAL CHURCH, AUDITORIUM THEATRE. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of University of Chicago will speak on conditions in Persia and the Near East at 11 a. m. Doors open at 10:30.

KENWOOD EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 40th-st. and Greenwood-av. 10:30 A. M. PROF. THEO. G. SOARES will begin a series of discourses on "THE FIRST, 'WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?' will be the theme for Sunday, Feb. 9.

THE NEW FIRST CHURCH, ASHLAND AND WASHINGTON-BLVD. REV. GILBERT WILSON, PH. D. D. PREACHER. 10:30 a. m.—Subject: "The Last Hour." 7:45 p. m.—Rev. Jas. A. Jenkins, President. Subject: "Abraham Lincoln—America." The United Church (250 voices) will sing.

NEW PARK THEATRE, 51st and Calumet. SAM ATKINSON. WILL SPEAK AT 11 A. M. Musical comedy. Take south bound "L" to 51st-st.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, FIRST M. E. CHURCH, S. E. Clark and Washington-ets. (In the heart of the Loop.) Rev. William Macatee, Pastor. At 10:45 a. m.: "The Inefficiency of the Church." At 7:30 p. m.: "Why Are You Not a Christian?"

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SUNDAY. Inquiries and Library, 3:30. Free illustrated Lecture at 8 p. m.: "REDEMPTION THROUGH FAITH." (Lectures Karma and Reincarnation Lectures.)

"Short Ads are the Best"

"A short, snappy ad, that gets the point over quick, is the best, because people haven't time to spend reading a lotta stuff."

Nearly any one you ask could assure you of this.

Mail order firms that receive direct orders in answer to their advertisements know what pays and what doesn't; what people read and what they don't read.

And yet, strangely enough, mail order advertisements are often very long; we know one once that had 2200 words of fine type and it "pulled" very profitably.

People must read long advertisements, or these "keyed" many-worded announcements would not be profitable.

On the other hand, Cream of Wheat advertisements often have no text at all—just a picture. With no other means of sales promotion, a great business has been created by this pretty picture advertising alone.

Should advertisements be short or long?

The whole subject of advertising can not be safely jammed into a few epigrams.

When you advertise, hire an expert to advise with you.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publisher

The Delinquent Everybody's Magazine Two dollars the year, cash

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

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Evolution of Headwear From War to Peace

Proud was he when he wore his Campaign Hat. Jaunty was his air in his breezy Overseas Cap. Militant was his bearing in his Steel Helmet. Distinctive today as ever in his Peace-day Hat.

THE khaki clad man of yesterday will find The Store for Men Hats possessing the same quality as of pre-war days; style as impressive as heretofore, and workmanship and materials of that standard which is typical of Marshall Field & Company.

P. S. So will his brother, the ex-naval man, and the civilian who helped win the war at home.

First Floor

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

THE STORE FOR MEN

NOW IN PROGRESS:

Semi-Annual Sales of Suits and Overcoats; Shirts and Hosiery; Special Selling of Silk Hats; Informal Silk Shirts, Sweater Coats and Underwear.

Fifield & Stevenson Men's Wear

For years Fifield Shirts have

HECKMAN DENIES ACCUSING HINES OF SHARP TRICKS

Nothing Which
Would Reflect on His
Character.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—(Special.) Wallace Heckman, business manager of the University of Chicago, today denied the charge that he had taken advantage of a business deal to make a profit out of the university's loss.

In his statement to Maj. Stotesbury, who had investigated the Speedway project under orders from Secretary Baker with particular respect to the charge that Hines had taken advantage of the university's loss to make a profit out of the university's loss.

Heckman was quoted in effect as saying that one of the reasons the university might be withholding its approval of the Speedway project was because of Hines' reputation. William H. Heckman, counsel for Mr. Hines, today told Mr. Heckman whether he knew of any case where Hines had taken advantage of a business deal to make a profit out of the university's loss.

"I do not," replied Mr. Heckman. "I know nothing against them. Do you know of anything damaging to his morals?" asked Bennett. "I certainly do not," replied the witness.

"The why is it that when anybody wants to cut a slur on Mr. Hines' reputation they always go to you and Bruce Tenney?" asked Bennett. "I do not think that is true," replied Mr. Heckman. "Mr. Hines is a consultant to the University of Chicago, and I certainly would not say anything derogatory to his character."

Mr. Heckman told the committee that although there might be some questions against the Speedway board on account of Hines' reputation in Chicago, he believed that, standing on its merits, it was a fine bargain for the government.

Praise Trainer and Clark. Both Mr. Heckman and Louis W. Fisher testified that Trainer and his partner, Wallace Clark, were men of the highest character and had unusual reputations in the business world of Chicago.

In reply to intimations by Conrad Poppenhusen that he conjectured that Hines had come to him as an emissary of Clark with reference to the Speedway hospital proposition, Fisher testified that he had gone of his own volition to give Jacob Newman a suggestion which he thought would be light to him in getting favorable action upon the hospital by the war department.

Fisher said that he thought the Speedway hospital was a good thing and he understood that the difficulty in Washington was over the valuation of the land. Therefore he had suggested that an offer to the war department be made to have a committee of responsible men as Cyrus McCormick, Charles Blair, and George M. Reynolds make a valuation of the property and certify it to the government. He admitted that he had received this suggestion from Mr. Clark.

Poppenhusen Back on Stand. Conrad Poppenhusen returned to the stand for cross-examination by E. D. Adcock, attorney for Trainer. He testified the papers which Newman and Erskine had handed to Hodge at a hotel here last September, as the draft of a letter which Hodge was to submit to Secretary Baker. In that letter the writer asked the secretary of war to advise him what was the proper thing to do with respect to paying a commission on the Speedway project.

Poppenhusen declared that Wallace Clark had returned alone to his office after Trainer had been there and asked for a commission, and said in substance that, as he was not in the government employ, he thought it was proper that a commission should be paid to him.

The affidavit which Poppenhusen had made for the Stotesbury report was read into the record showing that at that time he had apparently had no recollection of this visit by Clark.

SERGT. STRONG OF CHICAGO WINS CROIX DE GUERRE

Award of the croix de guerre to Sgt. E. H. Strong, son of J. Edmund Strong, treasurer of Selz, Schwab & Co., is announced in cablegrams just received from France.

Sgt. Strong enlisted in August of 1917, with the expectation of entering the wireless branch of the army. A defect of sight, however, barred him from service both in the army and the navy.

When the Sadie and Cycle club organized an ambulance for service on the western front he went over in charge of it. He has been in the ambulance transport service ever since. He now has charge of a section of the Sheffield Scientific school.

Taxi Driver, Accused by Two Girls, Is Exonerated

In exonerating Al Lowe, yellow cab driver, of charges made against him by two young girls, Judge William N. McCall, in the Court of Domestic Relations, characterized the girls' testimony as "pure romance, from beginning to end."

The girls accused Lowe of taking them for a ride in his taxicab on Oct. 12. Lowe denied he had ever seen the girls, and records introduced by Attorney Samuel of the cab company proved that Lowe's cab was in the garage at the time.

BOOKS and WRITERS of BOOKS Edited by BURTON RASCOE

Poetess of Passion Writes Memoirs of Limelight Career

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

RECENT months have seen the personal records of a number of American women, all of them bearing evidence to the spirit of liberality which this, our beloved country, shows to talent, feminine as well as masculine, and the encouragement which it gives to those who desire personal expression. The latest and one of the most interesting of all these chronicles is "THE WORLD AND I," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox (Doran).

It is a remarkable tale—that of the Wisconsin girl, who, self-taught, wrote the first book, made her way from local papers into magazines and books, and who, though personally retiring and homekeeping, wrote without any of the puritanism which was then fast upon the American taste. Not that there was at any time, in the earlier, girlish "Poems of Passion," or in later publications, anything that could undermine moral intention or dishonor integrity, but that, quite unashamed, Ella Wheeler, the child of a cautious country home, voiced her song of life.

Nor could the attacks of her critics cause her repentance. She was true to the impulse that led her to her later life, and she was true to her ideal of brotherhood and compassion, and eventually, to the conviction of communion with the departed. She has no hesitation and no timidity in avowing her convictions, and with how small a minority she may place herself by so doing.

Personally, I felt a deep satisfaction in reading this life story of a woman who lived her life in the service of our national life and particularly of our midwestern life, where determination is strong, where ignorance is the enemy, and where the immediate instinct is to use such powers and opportunities as life offers. Mrs. Wilcox does not hesitate to admit that "high brow" criticism have had nothing good to say about her work, but she feels that she has been compensated by the admiration and friendship of thousands of readers, by the conviction that she did with sincerity the thing which came to her, and by the sense that she has had the confidence and magnanimity of this life and of the life to come.

Like Lillian Whiting, she derives as much or more happiness from her belief in the form of an emissary of Clark with reference to the Speedway hospital proposition, Fisher testified that he had gone of his own volition to give Jacob Newman a suggestion which he thought would be light to him in getting favorable action upon the hospital by the war department.

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FIGHTERS' FAVORITE



Zane Grey

Zane Grey, according to reports of the camp library service of the A. L. A., is the fictionist most popular with the men in service. His new book, "The Desert of Wheat" is reviewed herewith.

Zane Grey's Newest.

ZANE GREY'S books increase in popularity year by year. They have their faults; they are in-structive both in the matter of morals and of facts; they are stiff where they should be facile, and timid where they should be bold. Yet they offer pictures of a virile part of the country and of determined and highly energized characters, and the people like them.

"THE DESERT OF WHEAT" is the latest one, and it tells a tale of the Columbia basin beyond the Bitter Root mountains, and of the machination of the I. W. W.'s in war time when they destroyed in every means in their power, the wheat upon which the war was depending. It is a spirited tale, with a tragic young hero—a young German-American who leaves his untenable duty at home—the raising of wheat—and plunges into the war that he may purge himself of the German in him by slaying his father's fellow countrymen. The idea is a grim and powerful one and it is exceedingly well developed, for however awkward Grey may be in his lighter moments, he is capable of rising to heights of fervor and of terror.

It is not a happy book. Almost no book is happy nowadays. The attitude toward the war is essentially western; which means that it is unmitigated by that touch of fatalism which seemed to reconcile older communities to the sacrifices and agonies of war. It terminates on a note of peace, the struggle well run, some of the characters quite sacrificed, and the hero, Alfred Knopf published "The Cabin," the finest novel, I think, the Spauldard has written. Needless to say, new editions of the last two have been brought out and possibly McGraw-Hill will reissue "The Blood in the Arena" and "The Four Horsemen." And E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers of "The Four Horsemen," have just republished Duffield's "The Shadow of the Cath-

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Publishers Puzzled by the Problem of Public's Preferences

BY BURTON RASCOE.

THE unpredicted and amazing success of two books brought out during the fall and winter season has been the cause of no end of worried conjecture in the editorial offices of publishing houses. (For, in strictest confidence, publishing is a gamble pure and simple; the reputable publisher bets such and such an amount in royalties and in manufacturing and selling costs that a book will pay. And his losses are so frequent that one wonders why he takes so many chances.) It is an axiom of the bookmaking enterprise that there is no telling what the public will like, though it has been rather tactfully, if cynically, understood that what it probably will like might be supphetically described as "light reading."

So the publishers, one and all, to keep comfortably removed from the bankruptcy court, have heretofore planned to be lavish in "light reading" against the time when they offer a modicum of literature. "A Girl of the Limberlost" pays the cost of publishing Conrad; Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter renders vicariously an infinite number of books which will sell and thus make possible the publishing of good books that won't. So it goes: "Get a best seller on your list so you can publish works you personally like, or 'Get a good book on your list so you can save your face, for, however commercial your ideas, publishing is yet a dignified profession, devoted by tradition to the enlightenment of mankind."

WELL, but what is a publisher to do when of a sudden the public begins to buy in great quantities the sort of book that is ordinarily published at a loss? What soother could possibly have predicted that a book like "The Education of Henry Adams," costing \$5.00, would sell so fast that the presses cannot keep abreast with the demand? What would have foretold that a book like "The Education of Henry Adams," being a pessimistic book, is selling because people are in a pessimistic mood. Yet here is a field for amiable speculation.

"THE SINS OF THE FATHERS" (Marshall Jones, \$1), by Ralph Adams Cram, a small volume of essays on the war and the after war world.

"LANTERNS IN GETHSEMANE" (Dutton, \$1.50), a much heralded volume of poems by a Kansas soldier-poet, Willard Wattles.

Every publisher, of course, now wants a book like "The Four Horsemen." "Henry Adams," who is striving by might and main to get it. What he actually wants, of course, are books that will sell as well as these. Aside from "Henry Adams," who is unquestionably one of the world's great autobiographers and whose like appears only at long intervals, there are any number of books on the spring publishing list similar, in point of general appeal, to "The Four Horsemen" and "Dere Mable."

Duffield is not a new man to some readers, and certainly not to many of the artistic angle his "Four Horsemen" is inferior to several of his novels which have already appeared in English. Eight years ago A. C. McGraw published "The Blood in the Arena," a translation of his powerful story, "The Blood in the Arena." Seven years ago Duffield published his "Sonnet," a novel comparing favorably with Flaubert's "Salammbô," and two years ago Alfred Knopf published "The Cabin," the finest novel, I think, the Spauldard has written. Needless to say, new editions of the last two have been brought out and possibly McGraw-Hill will reissue "The Blood in the Arena" and "The Four Horsemen." And E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers of "The Four Horsemen," have just republished Duffield's "The Shadow of the Cath-

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IN SHORT

"YOU'RE ONLY YOUNG ONCE" announces Margaret Widdemer in the title of her new, eight play love story. (Henry Holt & Co.) She has taken a family of young men and women at the marriageable age and has followed the love story of each one to a happy consummation, offering some original and diverting variants in the way of love making. It is a young book.

Private Charles Divine, in his book, "CITY WAYS AND COMPANY STREETS," writes of things near home—of the camp at Sparsburg, of Greenwich village in New York, of all sorts of homely adventures and experiences. He has a great knack of intimacy in his verse—not the intimacy which lessens but that which increases the literary value of his work. Although this work is sometimes reminiscent of others of Kipling, for example—yet it is not hackneyed nor expected. The boyish, eager account of the verses, their complete and unobscured Americanism, and the author's ability to extract beauty and delight from difficult circumstances make them seem the veritable essence of the mind of the young American soldier. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

"PSYCHIC TENDENCIES OF TODAY" (Appleton, \$1.50), by Alfred W. Martin, a survey of the new psychological field.

"The Love Letter" By ISTAR The Ideal Gift Book for St. Valentine's Day A DELIGHTFUL book of love and things lovely; winner of a \$100 cash prize in a recent love letter contest conducted by The Chicago Tribune.

"The letter which tells a story as tragic as heartrending, and yet as noble as any in the world's great literature."—From The Chicago Tribune.

Retail, 75c By Mail, postage prepaid, 85c Margaret Noblet Claypool Hotel Indianapolis, Indiana

But how can one go about making it fashionable to read a book? Of course, it would be rather difficult to guess. There are many answers, one of which is timeliness: if it is a book the buying public is in a mood to read it will get over. I do not agree with the man, however, who told me that "The Education of Henry Adams," being a pessimistic book, is selling because people are in a pessimistic mood. Yet here is a field for amiable speculation.

"THE SINS OF THE FATHERS" (Marshall Jones, \$1), by Ralph Adams Cram, a small volume of essays on the war and the after war world.

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JOINT RAIL AND WATER CONTROL BY U. S. IS ASKED

River Congress Seeks Huge Improvements and Rate Plan.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Federal supervision of water transportation, enlarged jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over water and rail rates, and the improvement of all navigable streams upon which commerce could be established were recommended to congress today in a declaration of principles adopted by the national rivers and harbors congress at the closing session of its fourteenth annual meeting.

The convention declared that it was the imperative duty of congress to systematize and improve the waterways in such a manner as to serve the public interest, and that this duty could not be escaped. It went on record, however, as endorsing improvement of only such streams as could be utilized for commerce, and rebuked those who advocate appropriations for "ulterior or secondary results."

Justification of Expense.

"Appropriations of the public revenues can be justified only upon evidence affording a reasonable assurance that channels so improved will be used for water transportation," the declaration said. "No ulterior or secondary result constitutes a sufficient justification. Those who advocate improved facilities of navigation with the expectation only of reducing competitive rates by rail are advocating public expenditures inconsistent with public duty or wise economy."

Coordination of rail and water facilities and abolition of destructive competitive warfare between the two were favored, and the congress expressed its "unity and sympathy with transportation by rail, highway, and air." The advent of the airplane was hailed as an important factor in transportation.

Should Serve Large Areas.

A system of waterways that would most effectively serve the largest areas of the country was advocated, with preference given trunk or through streams, particularly where they intersect feeders or branch lines, thus extending the length of boat movement without "backing bulk."

CHICAGO CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

Czarporski, Frank, 4415 S. Wood-st.

DIED OF DISEASE.

PRIVATE.

Belsner, Fred, 1946 Girard-st.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

CORPORALS.

Hartenbauer, John, 1512 E. 85th-st.

Romanowski, Joseph S., 1520 N. Leavitt-st.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

MAJOR.

Moss, Eli B., 2544 Franklin-blvd.

SERGEANT.

Bennett, William N., 2519 Lawrence-av.

CORPORALS.

Schultz, Andrew W., 4502 Marshfield-av.

Watson, George, 151 W. Jackson-blvd.

Chamberlain, Frank W., 245 W. 72d-st.

French, Brian J., 530 Aldine-av.

Rohan, Edmund, 1743 W. Adams-st.

Walgren, Lambert C., 275 Osgood-st.

PRIVATE.

Karp, Matthew W., 1201 Cleveland-av.

Chidmore, George, 1700 15th-st.

Dumas, John, 909 W. Grand-av.

Gladych, Joseph, 2521 Lyons-st.

Losasso, Rocco, — Erie-st.

Parsons, Joseph, 1244 E. 48th-av.

Tanner, Elmer C., 225 LaSalle-av.

Valentine, Armande J., 2120 Summerdale-av.

Felgenhauer, Wm. C., 2120 W. 25d-pl.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

SERGEANT.

Ziemba, Frank B., 2216 Ems-st.

CORPORALS.

Duffy, Charles W., 2530 Cedar-st.

Carabba, John, 2545 W. Erie-st.

Dorman, Joseph, 1125 Winchester-av.

Herrmann, Albert, 2740 W. 18th-st.

Rokusek, Bohumil J., 1217 W. 18th-st.

Hodges, Ernest M. (mechanic), 4709 Kosmos-av.

PRIVATE.

Webb, Willie, 222 Leavitt-st.

Falkner, Patrick Henry, 2944 S. Leavitt-st.

Felton, Rudolph, 5001 Lincoln-av.

McNeeney, Patrick, 480 Evans-av.

Marshall, Jas. W., 2405 South Park-av.

Feldstein, Samuel, 1143 S. Mozart-st.

Farmahak, Antoni, 2322 Mosspratt-st.

Carlvale, James, 2622 W. Huron-st.

Kotiba, Charles, 1221 W. 87th-st.

Durkin, Michael J., 5495 Addison-st.

Figes, Leon, 2220 Buffalo-av.

MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

Schachman, Jacob, 172 Washburne-av.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

PRIVATE.

(Previously Reported Missing.)

PRIVATE.

Valerioski, Ben, 2221 Buffalo-av.

BENNETT TO ASK HELP OF BAKER ON WATERWAYS

Starts for Capital to Gain National Cooperation.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Illinois wants to know what the federal government will do toward cooperating with the state in a deep waterway program.

Frank I. Bennett, director of public works in Gov. Lowden's cabinet, will arrive tomorrow at the national capital. He will call on Secretary of War Baker to obtain permission to dig the channel connecting the sanitary district canal at Lockport with the head of navigation of the Illinois river at La Salle. Unless Secretary of War Baker changes the view that he has held for some time, Illinois may be forced to delay waterway construction.

The state plan may discard the ear-

lier Lockport-Utica waterway program and provide for a route that will follow the course of the Desplaines, from Joliet into the Illinois river proper. This will require a \$20,000,000 expenditure, the limit of the bond issue authorized.

This eventually would need the cooperation of the federal government in straightening out the channel in the Illinois all the way to Grafton as well as clearing up the channel in the Mississippi between the mouth of the Illinois and the mouth of the Ohio.

Gov. Lowden left today for Chicago. Tomorrow he will preside over the second joint conference of employers and employees that is discussing the labor situation in Illinois. It is expected that recommendations for legislation will be produced at tomorrow's conference. On Sunday the governor is to be present at the Roosevelt memorial services in Chicago and Monday he starts for Boston where he is to be the speaker Wednesday at the Lincoln day celebration of the Middlesex club.

FORFEITS \$1,500 BOND.

When the case of Louis H. Marks, 6351 Maple avenue, was called in the Hyde Park court yesterday Marks failed to appear and answer to a charge of embezzlement. Judge Baraga ordered his bond of \$1,500 forfeited. The complainant against Marks was Mrs. Nellie Ryan, 7231 Colfax avenue.

The Stronghold of Content



Your Savings Account in the Greenebaum Bank will bring you a new sense of security, a new feeling of contentment. It is your first step towards prosperity.

The Greenebaum Bank is a constant inducement to save. The "Oldest Banking House in Chicago" has long helped Chicagoans to build great successes out of small beginnings.

Self-confidence—security—contentment will grow with your Savings Account. A dollar is all you need to start.

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Bank and Trust Company
OLDEST BANKING HOUSE IN CHICAGO
A State Bank—Founded 1855
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison Sts.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000 (1917)

What Union Labor Will Demand at Peace Table

The man with the hoe has broken the silence of the centuries. Almost every dispatch from Paris emphasizes the fact that the most potent voice in the reconstruction of the world after the great war is that of labor. It is speaking at the peace table itself. The laboring forces of almost every country are making demands. What every American, be he employer or employee, desires to know is what demands American labor is making and should make at the conference.

To answer this question THE LITERARY DIGEST has asked the editors of journals voicing various phases of labor opinion in this country to give it their opinions, and the result is published in this week's LITERARY DIGEST, dated February 8th, together with the demands of English, French, Belgian, and other labor leaders. These spokesmen for organized labor have very clear ideas as to what ought to be done in Paris and Bern, and there is no doubt that this highly informative article will be widely read and discuss.

Other articles in this exceptionally interesting number of THE DIGEST are:

Irish and English Views on the Sinn-Fein Republic

A Summary of Opinion as Gathered from Leading British and Irish Newspapers

The Peace League Launched To Halt Immigration
"Wilson Diplomacy" and the Bolshevik Efficiency and Horse Sense
Compulsory Training in Nursing
Antiquarian Opera Preferred to New The Man Who Guided Art-Collectors
Mercy for Conscientious Objectors
Current Poetry
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Cartoons

Trying to Tame the Bolshevik Poland Reborn
Curious Hun Projectiles
Corporation Dry-rot
How the Grocer Substitutes Literature Crowning Peace
Church Pews Free and For Sale
An Episcopalian View of Zionism
Norwegians in the United States
News of Finance and Commerce

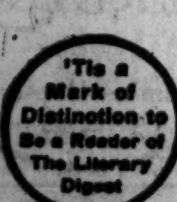
Building Materials—Equipment—Engineering

For more than six years, THE LITERARY DIGEST has been the most important general clearing-house for those who need buildings and their equipment, and those who furnish building materials and technical skill.

If you are going to build a private residence, a building for industrial or manufacturing purposes, a skyscraper, a garage, or any other sort of structure, you will be interested in reading the

announcements of the building material manufacturers appearing in this week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. There is a wealth of practical information in this number that is not only interesting but of much importance to every one. You will find interesting suggestions as to the construction, equipment and decoration of modern buildings.

February 8th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents



The **Literary Digest**



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary). NEW YORK

Alone

A gentleman, downtown, in the later hours of the night. Where to go for supper? He wants food of genuine excellence. It must be well served. He is not of extravagant tastes. He does not seek a gala atmosphere. He does not long for orchestral din. Alone, and not on pleasure bent, he would in some restaurants be in the picture, but not of it—he would not be at ease. Henrici's on Randolph now remains open until one hour past midnight.* The same conservative environment and the same business-like atmosphere, and the same high standard in every respect, which have always prevailed there will be found throughout the later hours. One may take late supper there alone, or with his friends, and be at ease, and get his money's worth.

HENRICI'S
ON RANDOLPH
WM. M. COLLINS, President
67 to 71 W. Randolph St.
Between Dearborn and Clark Streets

*Excepting Sundays, when, as heretofore, the closing hour will be 8:30 P. M.

No wines, no liquors.
No garish display.
No orchestral din.



These Young TRIBUNE Readers Want Work They Have Just Left School

THERE are hundreds of boys and girls in Chicago who have just completed their Public Schooling. Their only High School will be the big industrial world where they will finish their education. They are about 16 years of age—some a little younger.

Most of them are eager to earn some money—eager to work, to help out at home, to be self-supporting.

This bunch of youngsters have disciplined, freshly trained minds; healthy, vigorous bodies; abundant energy and keen appetites—for work as well as play.

Here is the ideal raw material from which to make the skilled mechanic or the accountant; the bank-clerk or the machine operator; the salesman or saleswoman; the engineer or milliner; the fireman or cloak-and-suit model.

There is no place in American industry which some of these bright boys and girls are not competent to fill.

To the Graduates:

Start right—tell employers what you believe you can do BEST. Do this through a TRIBUNE "Situation Wanted" ad which costs less than any other want-advertising in THE TRIBUNE.

To Employers:

Get the pick of these Young Candidates for work—advertise to them in THE TRIBUNE, which has an established reputation for furnishing high grade, efficient employees.

Get the Good Ones Through THE TRIBUNE!

The Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

TRIL
FASTEST BO
PLAYGROUND
DISTRICT M
Kids Who Place
Second Go
Events Next Sa
BY WALTER ECH
Nine hundred and set
representing the cream o
at Chicago's play
public parks, will meet
semi-final of the Tribu
playgrounds and Public
Tourney, for the right to
grand final at Garfield
today.
Today's semi-final, or se
will be held at seven p
different sections of th
skaters who win first an
will qualify for the final
the events for playgrou
winning relay teams will
next Saturday's final ra
Winners Are Chicago
It is the first time in
playground athletics in
sona side champions will
in former years. This T
the events for playgrou
there were a number of
who were attendants of
parks who were not elig
in the tourney. It was de
it open to all grounds s
order that Chicago cham
determined.
Supt. Gross of the mi
ground system took the m
fields of the south park
and Lincoln park. I
worked out and plans laid
his largest citywide
journey ever held, and w
rightfully entitled to the
title in their respective gr
Good Brand of Sk
Despite adverse skatin
the poorest in years, th
playground kids took adv
ce whenever there was al
started to practice before
made the announcement
journey, with the result
efficient as can be expect
When the skating was
during the recent holiday
were crowded every day w
of kids. The best boys
and coached for the p
which were held before the
look away the ice.
It is estimated that ar
it boys from each grou
took part in competition f
ries. On this basis ch
skaters were interested
ney, and the number wou
larger had it been so ar
First Races at
The races at each grou
start at 1:30 o'clock, and
on hand promptly or
it their right to skate.
he race will be brought
round headquarters in
and will appear in tomor
The Tribune.
Following are the d
which the grounds are
gather with the grounds
trict, and the names of
where the sectional meet
today:
CALUMET DISTRICT
At Bentler, Thirty-fifth st
north avenue—Grand Cro
Bennett, Palmer, Trumbull,
Mark, Ryder, Thoro, Gallie
Bentler.
HYDE PARK DISTRICT
At Bentler, Thirty-fifth st
north avenue—Fuller, Hardi
Coe, Paley, Carter, Sherwoo
Land, Doolittle, Bentler, Drake
Bentler.
DROVER DISTRICT
At Open park, Sixty-sevent
avenue—Sherman, O'Brien
McIntyre, Cornell, Mark, Ry
Bentler, Fullerton, Davis,
Bentler.
LAWDALE DISTRICT
At Franklin park, Fifteenth
avenue—Franklin, Hamilton
Cormack, Corkey, Hamilton
Cormack, Lawson, Pickard
Gladstone, Sampson and Se
Bentler.
AUSTIN DISTRICT
At Garfield park, Madison st
avenue—Holstein, Emmet, Ho
Bentler, Cameron, Kreyson, More
Bentler.
CENTRAL DISTRICT
At Eckhart park, Chicago av
north avenue—Hamlin, B
Tobin, Aligned, Seward, Stan
Franklin, Orleans, Washington
Commercial club, McLeven
Bentler.
LAKE VIEW DISTRICT
At Le Moyne playground, Be
Addison avenue—Chicago ve
Wickham, and Adams.
RAVENSWOOD DISTRICT
At Waters playground, 1
Maplewood avenue—Wells
Branch, Swift, Budding, McP
Bentler, Belding, and Avondale.
SILVER SKAT
VICTOR OF
IN RACES TO
The twenty-eighth an
derby of the Northwest
club to be held at Humb
night will be featured by
pearance this year of Si
Larsen, winner of Ten T
and Silver Skates Derby
Bentler, who finished se
in the 1918 western c
Larsen is in the navel
arrived in Chicago yest
month's furlough. Altho
few opportunities to sk
to race and will be c
class A half and mile rac
has recently been discha
army and will make his t
pearance in the class A
Aside from this pair of
there such skaters as Ju
of the Franklin Skating a
war of the Tribune.
skates derby this year,
Harry Hankley, and othe
in action. In addition
races for boys and girls
contest will start at 7
Evanston and Wil
Skate Races
North shore skaters
contest of the Wilmette
A. C. tomorrow on the
noon. The events of
boys living north of Ho

VEEDER REVEALS PACKERS' FIGHT AGAINST INQUIRY

Admits That Influence
Was Used to Beat Bor-
land Plan.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., testified before the senate agriculture committee today on cross-examination by Francis J. Heney that friends of the packers throughout the country were solicited to bring influence to bear on members of congress to defeat the Borland resolution providing for an investigation of the meat packing industry. Representatives were sent to Washington to observe developments in the senate judiciary subcommittee which was considering the proposal in 1916, he said.

Mr. Heney read memoranda from the packers' files giving reports of conferences between the five big packers to take common action against the resolution, and with Prof. E. Dana Durand of the University of Minnesota, who was asked to give assistance. Mr. Heney said Mr. Durand, who later became accountant for the food administration, suggested that a prearranged series of questions be furnished friendly members of congress to ask witnesses who were to be examined during the investigation.

What the Packers Asked.
The packers desired, Mr. Veeder said, to have the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture issue reports on the meat industry from information supplied by the packing companies. Mr. Durand approved this plan, he said, and offered to urge it to "friends in the federal trade commission and the bureau of markets." A model letter embracing this scheme was sent to the secretary of agriculture by each of the big packers as suggested by Mr. Durand, according to letters read by Mr. Heney.

Frequent verbal encounters between Mr. Heney and Mr. Veeder marked the testimony dealing with efforts of the federal trade commission's investigators to search the attorney's private vault for papers and Mr. Heney charged that a guard he had placed in Mr. Veeder's office was bribed with gifts of whisky and cigars. Mr. Veeder vigorously denied this.

Tells of Political Fund.
Further testimony regarding packers' political activities was given by Mr. Veeder. Asked about letters referring to \$500 contributed by Swift & Co. "in the Texas gubernatorial campaign" in 1912, Mr. Veeder said he did not know who received the money.

Letters were read in which Mr. Veeder opposed contributing to the campaign fund of a candidate for the Nebraska legislature in 1910 because he wrote, "We would derive more benefit from supporting some one who had more influence."

"Did the packers jointly oppose an eight hour law in the Illinois legislature in 1915?" asked Francis J. Heney. The witness said he did not know of it. Mr. Heney read an attorney's report telling of steps taken to defeat the measure and addressed to "the committee," which he said was a group of the big packers.

**Judge Drops Charges
Against Food Inspector**

Contempt proceedings against John E. Newman of the state bureau of foods and dairies were dismissed in the court of Judge Hugh R. Stewart yesterday after Newman, through his attorneys, had filed an answer disclaiming any intention of criticizing the court. Newman was credited with having suggested an investigation of Judge Stewart's court some time ago after Judge Stewart had imposed fines of \$1 each against 230 defendants in the cold storage egg case.



**MID-SEASON SALE
ICE SKATES**

Skaters will especially welcome this sale because of the skating season's delay. Come in today and see the new Spalding skate models for HOCKEY, FIGURE, RINK.

\$1.50 Up

Shoes to Match

Made in our own factory purposely to match Spalding skates.

\$5 Up

SWEATERS

Sweaters of pure wool, heavy and fine ribbed, shawl collars, every model and the latest colors. Qualities that cannot be replaced.

\$6 to \$12.50

Skating caps, scarfs, heavy hose, all skating equipment and accessories. Buy now while the stock is complete.

A.C. Spalding & Bros.

211-217 So. State Street

D. S. C. WINNERS

Two Chicagoans Awarded U. S. Decoration for Acts of
Extraordinary Heroism in Battle.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, in the name of the president, has awarded the distinguished service cross to two Chicagoans for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Second Lieutenant Charles Heimendinger, Twenty-third Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Landres-et-Saint-Georges, France, Nov. 3, 1918. When machine gun nests were rendering his position untenable, Lieut. Heimendinger led a patrol of twelve men into the enemy's lines, reducing the numbers of nests and returning with twenty prisoners. During his return his patrol was fired upon and two of his men wounded. He then took two of his men and kept a fire on the enemy until both his wounded and prisoners could be brought in. Home address, 2703 South Kensington avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Supply Sergeant Frank Perkaus, Company K, Ninth Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Sergt. Perkaus volunteered to go about 350 yards in advance of our lines to locate the enemy and secure other information. He made the trip through heavy machine gun and artillery fire and secured the information, but was wounded while returning to our lines. When ordered to the dressing station by his commanding officer he helped others who were more seriously wounded than himself to reach the station. Home address, 2718 South Roman avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JOHNSON SANITY HEARING SET.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Illinois supreme court today set next Tuesday for a hearing as to whether an inquiry will be ordered into the sanity of Albert Johnson, who was to have been executed in Chicago today for murder. A reprieve for one week was granted late yesterday by Gov. Lowden.

"L" TRAFFIC FALLS OFF.

Increased elevated railroad fares has caused a falling off in passengers, City Controller Pils reported yesterday. The controller announced that in December, 1918, the elevated roads carried 13,854,041 passengers. In December, 1917, they carried 16,701,632.

'CAPTAIN'S WIFE' BELLE OF JAIL, O'LEARY SAYS

"She is the prettiest, best mannered, most fashionable, and finest bred lady I ever saw pinched, and I've seen a lot of 'em brought in. She talked to me very nicely and, believe me, I had my manners on."

So spoke Dan O'Leary, dean of police reporters, announcing the arrest of "the captain's wife," charged with passing worthless checks. She was arrested at 220 South California avenue and turned over to Inspector John Glenn of New Orleans. She gave the name of "Nancy Foster." Her age was fixed at 25.

"Her husband is an officer in the army and she has been stopping at the Gruenwald hotel in New Orleans," said Inspector Glenn. "She passed a check on the D. H. Holmes & Co. store in New Orleans for \$300 and another for \$50. They came back."

"It is our information that she owes something like \$400 to the Rice hotel in Houston."

The fair prisoner declined to talk about her husband.

The police were told her parents live in Port Townsend, Wash., and that she is a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher.

CHECKS PASSES ON THIRD RAIL; TO ALLOW RAISE

Mayors and members of city and village councils along the Aurora, Elgin and Joliet interurban, who have been riding on passes, had these gratuities taken from them by Federal Judge Landis yesterday.

When E. C. Faber, general manager of the third rail line, which petitioned the court to enjoin the public utilities commission from preventing an advance in fares from 2 to 3 cents a mile, passed over to the jurist yesterday a list of passes, the judge said:

"You are asking me to make the fare 3 cents for that man over there," pointing to an inspector, "and still others are to ride free. I can't see the equality of it. Go out and collect those passes and then I'll let you have your fare increase."

Under the judge's order only those who are in the employ of the company will ride free in the future. As soon as the passes are turned in the judge proposes to issue the restraining order against the utilities commission which will give the road the right to charge for the present a cent a mile more for passenger fares.

NEW LIEUTENANT OF POLICE NOW OUTRANKS DAD

Sergt. Paul W. Duffy of Gresham station was made a lieutenant last night in a promotional order issued by Chief of Police Garrity. Five patrolmen were made sergeants.

Duffy was highest on the civil service list. He is assigned to the Fiftieth street station. Through his promotion he now outranks his father, Sergt. John Duffy of Stockyards station.

The patrolmen promoted are Robert L. Foster of the Hyde Park, assigned to patrol duty at the same station; Henry Hinks, Summerdale, assigned to desk duty there; John C. Brown, traffic division, desk duty at Brighton Park; Nels Larsen, Warren avenue, desk duty at that station; and William J. Liebecke, Irving Park, desk duty at New City.

PAUL DUFFY

WIFE REVEALS A PINK LINGERIE JEKYLL-HYDE

Throughout the humdrum day Michael Verhaag is a horny-handed son of toil in a railroad freighthouse, but when the Arabian nights come—ah, then Michael's alter ego possesses a most aesthetic soul, judging by the story related yesterday by Mrs. Verhaag before Judge William N. Gemmill in the Court of Domestic Relations.

"Since last April he hasn't give me a cent for my support," Mrs. Verhaag said. "Judge, he spends all his money for straight front combs, lingerie, pink combination suits, and silk stockings. He puts them on every night and sleeps in them."

Mrs. Verhaag deposed that: "We've got a star boarder, John Larsen, 77 years old, and he doesn't pay any board. They talk Swedish together, and I can't understand them." Judge Gemmill suggested that they visit the divorce court. The Verhaags home is at 4939 Byron street.

U. OF C. SUES CITY.
The City of Chicago was made defendant in a damage suit, the practice of which was filed yesterday for the University of Chicago. Damages of \$10,000 are asked by the university because of the raising of the sidewalk on West Lake street for an approach to the Lake street bridge.

Open Saturday evening till 9 o'clock



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

THE vital, unvarying policy here is nothing less than this—
absolute satisfaction to our customers; or money cheerfully refunded. It's a fine way to do business

Super-values now; extraordinary values in Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes \$35

YOU know the high excellence of these products; we offer you a choice of these fine goods, new styles, new colors, new patterns, fresh new suits, overcoats and ulsters made to be worth \$40, \$45, \$50, now at \$35.

Welt-waist models in single and double breasted suits and overcoats such as young men like; smart styles in men's business suits, frock suits, overcoats and ulsters; the best styles. It's a premier buying opportunity at

\$35

Finest Carr meltons, de luxe quality Hart Schaffner & Marx silk lined overcoats, good \$70 values, \$47.50

Big reductions on fur collared and fur lined overcoats

Big reductions in Burberry London overcoats

Big reductions on Crombie and Irish fleece ulsters

Big reductions on Hockanum dress overcoats

Big reductions on Hockanum and imported weave suits

You'll find some wonderful bargains

Army and Navy officers' finest uniforms and overcoats ½ price

SERGE—whipcord—garbardines, finest fitting handsomely tailored uniforms

\$60, \$55 overcoats, \$25 \$50, \$60 suits, \$30

\$40, \$45 suits, \$25

Fine display of 1919 spring hats ready

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Money cheerfully refunded

Mandel Brothers

Wool slipover blouses in heavy weight



at 8.75

May be worn comfortably in home or office; made with lucille collar and purled hip, and in a selection of colors. Very special. Sewer section, third floor.

In the misses' and small women's outfitting section, third floor.

February sale of misses' satin breakfast coats



at 7.95

A fascinating showing of pastel colorings; in the style here sketched, and sizes suitable for men, women, or misses of 16, 18 and 20 years. Third floor.

February sale of 400 silk petticoats



at 3.95

Heavy taffeta and messaline petticoats—featuring the new silhouette. Two styles here sketched. Lengths for misses, 31, 33, 35. Lengths for women, 36, 38 and 40. Petticoat section, third floor.

Liquor and Drug Habit Promptly and Easily Removed
We remove the craving and cure the habit. No pain, no expense. All correspondence confidential. **THE KEELY INSTITUTE**
For Free Illustrated Booklet Write to: D. W. KEELY, Chicago Office, 1207 South Dearborn Street.

HEALTH RESORTS

GRAND VIEW HEALTH RESORT
LESS THAN 3 HOURS FROM CHICAGO
MUD BATHS
"NATURE'S CURE" FOR RHEUMATISM
ECZEMA AND KINDRED AFFECTIONS
Wonderful Results in a Very Short Time
A Splendid Nine Hole Golf Course
Bring Your Golf Clubs
For Free Illustrated Booklet Write to: WAUKESHA MOOR BATHS, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN, Open All the Year Round

SECTION T
GENERAL N
SOCIETY, MA
WANT AD

SON REVEA
SIDE STORY
NDAY CLO

Ministers How
Was Forced I
"Piety."

Olson, Republican
for mayor, flayed
son in an address to
ministers yesterday at
the
gave his version of the
order, declared that
received some of the
city, and is attempting
before the electorate at
was still appearing in
not entitled to play
gave the "inside" story
jury investigation, the
son to send out the Sun
er, and the part Fred L
to have played in it.
ys Thompson was "Sp
referred to Thompson
had the reputation of
about town," and de
corde will show that
dipped into piety ver
that the "pious par
stration" is left to Dr
Olson's address in
mayor Thompson entered
a religious patriot.
manager, Fred Lundin,
appeal to the minister
In his campaign for
stood for the suppress
vice, and for suppress
y arson, at least, w
the mayor was by
The pulpit seemed a
a new champion of r
He had been little l
reformer, and had no
ment along civic line
Was Unknown Quant
was an unknown qua
the great mass of peo
ned. Of course, me
in politics and about
was a young club
who was interested i
True, he had been cou
and alderman, but
vice slipped by with
of ability or interest

the campaign four years
promised Dr. Yarrow to
state law in relation to
according to Dr. Yarrow
sk office, however, he d
kind. Several month
istration ran, and so d
loons. The mayor, the
see them on Sunday as
principle and duty, in a
the law of this state.

Had Signed Pledge.
developed later that h
a signed pledge to th
ies of Chicago, in whic
agreed to allow the s
It seems they were not
his word, but wanted h
signed by him, which
He did not tell Dr. Y
ood ministers of Chicag
little signed pledge wh
their support.
After several months of h
son had gone by he
at the saloons on Sunda
happened? That is w
to tell you this afterno

Gives Inside Story.
certain lawyer in this
Thompson had had plie
nity to live up to his o
pointed out that his fail
as sufficient and ample
Thompson from office.
this city, Dr. Johnston
of our churches, pres
not, and all of a sudden
began to investigate

The foreman of the jury
to poll the jury for
of indicting the mayor.
in the newspapers that
was planning to indict
was called before this s
matter concerning the
of certain defendants
principal court to the Crim
grand jury put the sta
out of the grand jury r
with the grand jury.
The mayor's conduct, ho
comes up during my p
grand jury room, but
very suspicious, and a
held by the Thompson
was best to do.

Pledge Kept Secret.
Nobody knew at that ti
mayor and his friends, a
of the United Societie
signed a pledge which in
cases of his guilt. When
ar-indictment might le
real office, the glitter
of four years of prosp
and immediately, the fa
activities of the comm
the buying of coal, a
rial necessary for the c
legal and real est
of four years has amou
\$100,000—all these prospe
To the mayor's offi
them, in spite of th
son to the United Societ
Thompson was the only ma
as far as I know.
Fred Lundin, the politi
crowd had the decent
with them politi
sore of the propel ver
be friendly to that fac
and the necessit
on Sunday could be
that it would attract th
good people, the chu

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

DEATH NOTICES.

her and dad. Anniversary high
Cross church, Tuesday, Feb. 1

WARD—in fond memory of Charles
 ward who passed away two years
 ago. 7. 1917.
 Mrs. Charles C. Leonard and family
 N—Edith Flavia Olden, nee Pease,
 and loving remembrance of Mary
 Elizabeth Pease, who died on
 Feb. 8, 1918. May her gentle
 spirit rest in peace. From her loving husband
 and family.
 GILLES—Blanche Hendrickson
 at Everett, Wash. Wife of
 C. E. Hendrickson, formerly of Chicago.
 N—Mary Brown, widow of
 John, sister of Rose Nesbit, Edward
 Nelson, Alvin Nelson, Jeanette Odell
 and Mrs. A. E. A. Peterson, Fred
 and Walter Donaldson, Services at
 home, 3314 Park-ville, Monday
 10:30 p. m. Greenville, Ill. and
 Ohio, papers please copy.

Funeral Monday at 1 p. m. from the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Max Cullen, 8150 Cullum-av. to Grace-land cemetery.

—Isabel Langworthy Cowan, born 1862, wife of Harry R. Cowan and mother of Mrs. Quinlan Cowan, suddenly, Tuesday, at New York City.

BERLIN—Margdalena Doederlein, wife of the late Rev. Perry Berlin, fond mother of Otto, Mrs. Dietz, Rev. Paul, Dr. Theodor and Richard Hugo Doederlein, Mrs. John H. Doederlein, suddenly, Tuesday, at New York City.

BRIDGE—Paula Doederlein, funeral for 4:52 P. M. Drake-av. Saturday morning. To Grace church at 1 p. m. Monday.

CHAM—Stuart A. Fleetham, beloved husband of Elizabeth Fleetham, nee McAuliffe; fond son of Mrs. J. M. Fleetham, at residence, 5650 Broadway, suddenly, Tuesday, at the chapel, Saturday at 3 o'clock. Burial at the home of the deceased, chapels of Veritas lodge No. 97 at 10 A. M.

CHAM—Duke (James) Galligan, 7

M. Andrew, and Thomas (Gladys) J. Collins. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 a. m., from his sister's residence, 1001 1/2 N. 12th st., to the First Baptist church, Adams and Desplains streets. Burial, 10:30 a. m., Saturday; by auto to Greenwood cemetery.

—David Haxed, beloved husband of Mrs. M. E. Edwards and the late Daniel and Mammie. Funeral Monday, 9:30 a. m., from last residence, 1001 1/2 N. 12th st., to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart church, Adams and Desplains streets. Burial, 10:30 a. m., Saturday; by auto to Greenwood cemetery.

—Priscilla N. Hewes, aged 80 years, mother of Edward and the late Daniel and Mammie. Funeral Monday, 9:30 a. m., from last residence, 1001 1/2 N. 12th st., to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart church, Adams and Desplains streets. Burial, 10:30 a. m., Saturday; by auto to Greenwood cemetery.

—Louise Haynes, 5100 S. Ashland st., 1819, beloved daughter of Onollia, sister of Olga, Fred, L. and Walter. Sister-in-law of John G. S. and Mrs. M. E. Edwards. Funeral Monday, 9:30 a. m., from her home, 5100 S. Ashland st., to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart church, Adams and Desplains streets. Burial, 10:30 a. m., Saturday; by auto to Greenwood cemetery.

RD-Mary Elizabeth Howard, P.
mother of Elton B. Howard, al-
5018 Blackstone-av. Funeral
chapel, 4227 Cottage Grove-
Ida M. Jones, age 58 years,
Berkeley-av. mother of Flo-
and Mrs. Paul J. Van Pelt of T.
daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Pe-
O. E. S. Funeral from the C-
Cottage Grove-av. Monday, Fe-
P. m. Malone N. Y. papers

RD-Mrs. Ann Kelly, nee Enright, b-
of the late William Kelly. Fu-
Monday at 9:30 a. m. Annun-
chapel, where high mass will be cele-
AGNE-Edmund J. Lasseigne, b-
daughter of Ray Jenks Lasseigne. Y-
E. 74th-pk. Private services Mon-
noon. No flowers.

RD-HEIN-Veronica Leberstein, as-
Burial from her late home,

Mr. Mrs. Jennie C. Looser, née N
of Edward B. Looser, mother of E
Looser Jr., sister of Charles P.
Coltine, H. L. Edwards, N. J.
Wang, Feb. 5, 1919,
from her late residence, 2400 S
February, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m., to
Lafayette and Rock Island, Ill.
copy.

Mr. Y—James Mackey, beloved hu
late Agnes (née Davlin),
of Mrs. Margaret Enright,
Buhrle, Dorothy and Martha Ma
Mackey, Feb. 10, from daughter's
6212 So. Rockwell-st., at 9
Rita's church, by union to 3
For seat call Prospect 3859.

Mr. N—Neil Manson, Feb. 6, at his
of Mrs. E. J. Manson, N. J.
N—Charles, Mrs. Alice Be
and Gertrude. Funeral from cl
Lake Park-av., Saturday, at 2
Lafayette Avenue. Member of
No. 453, K. of H. P.

Mr. Y—Charlotte Hinesdale, N. J.

of Alice Mosley and daughter
Henry W. Hinsdale, entered
at residence, 1510 E. 7th st.,
Darius-st., Evanston, Ill. Feb.
will be held at the residence
H. H. Eckert, 1510 E. 7th st.,
Chicago, at 2:30 p. m. Feb.
Mich., papers please copy.

—Victor Norden, Feb. 6, aged
husband of Gera Norden, be-
son and Alfred, Funeral Monday
Feb. 8, 9:30 a. m., from resi-
dence, 840 E. Halsted street,
and Bryn Mawr-ave.; at 2:30 p.
ment at Graceland.

—Carl E. Patch, at residence, 46
E. 1st st., Chicago, husband of
Services Rosehill chapel, Mo-
10, 1919, at 8 p. m., under-
ness of Ravenswood lodge No. 77
M. C. A. E. F. and P. O. U. S. A.

—Emily M. Rose, Feb. 7, wife of
Charles G. Rose and mother of E.
Charles G. Rose, A. E. F. and
P. O. U. S. A. Funeral Mon-
day, Feb. 8, 9:30 a. m., from residence,
Grand-rd., to St. Mary's of the
Heart, thence to Calvary. Funeral pro-

MAN - Mary Zimmerman, nee
Ma. Feb. 7, 1919, beloved wife
D. Zimmerman, fond mother of
John, William, Carl, Bert and
Funeral Monday, Feb. 10,
of Gretna cemetery chapel. 10
Deer City and Memphis, Tenn.
service city.

CENETERIES.

ALL MAUSOLEUM
In this magnificent and stately
of Gretna cemetery chapel. A
place or family compartments. A
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DISTANT CORN FLORES REACH NEW LOW LEVEL

Recovery Is Rapid and
Close Is Made at
Gains.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.
Distant futures of corn dropped to previous low for the season yesterday, but more than recovered the loss as buying support developed of a somewhat better character. While a slump came after the bulge closing trades were at gains of 3/4 to 1 1/4, the weakness being mainly in July. Oats gained 3/4 to 1 1/4 in Chicago. Southwestern corn markets closed 3/4 to 1 1/4 higher, and oats 3/4 to 1 1/4 higher, with Kansas City leading. Oats in Minneapolis were 3/4 to 1 1/4 higher and Winnipeg 3/4 to 1 1/4, with only 3 1/2 in Rye. Futures in Minneapolis lost 2 to 3 1/4 and barley 1 1/4.

Big Shorts Cover Corn.
Leading local and eastern traders who were the biggest buyers when May corn advanced to \$1.40 were the largest buyers yesterday, and, despite heavy selling by commission houses who generally act for a leading cotton trader, prices advanced 3/4 to 1 1/4 in the active futures after May and July had sold down to new low levels on the crop. Logan & Bryan, Thomson & McKinnon, P. S. Lewis, Lottman, and Wagner were conspicuous on the buying side, and many of the strongest local professionals also bought. The pit element suffered a change in heart and after covering early took the bull side. Offerings were rather light on the way up, but above \$1.14 for May there was a return of pressure, and the early buyers took the selling side. Prices faded away rapidly, and the finish was at intermediate figures, with May 1 1/2 and July 1 1/4. February acted congested and closed at 1 1/4, or 1 1/2 over May. The widest difference so far. March was 1 1/4.

Thomson & McKinnon and Wagner were heavy sellers at the start and were responsible for the weak start. The point, Clements, Colvin, and Lamson sold freely on the bulge. While there were numerous reports of increased country offerings, a careful investigation proved that it was not general, and that the producer was still as bullish as ever. The late break was on selling induced by a Washington report to the effect that an effort would be made to restore prices of all commodities to proper basis and an ultimate reduction in living cost. Cash demand was slow, with sample values unchanged to 1 1/4. Receipts, 121 cars, and domestic shipping sales, 25,000 bu. Argentine government has prohibited exports of grain except it is bought at 50 per cent above actual prices. This makes Argentine corn more expensive than domestic laid down at the American seaboard.

Strong Tone in Oats.
With the exception of a small dip at the opening with corn, oats ranged higher, and, while there was some selling toward the late when corn weakened, the close was within 1/4 of the top. With February 56c, March 56 1/2c, May 55 1/2c, and July 54 1/2c. The most effective buying which was responsible for the bulge was by strong local professionals and by commission houses headed by Lewis, Bartlett-Frazier, Ware & Leland, and Lamson. Selling was scattered.

Demand for the cash article was slow, with domestic shipping sales of 75,000 bu. Deliveries, 30,000 bu. Sample values unchanged to 1 1/4 lower and receipts 51 cars.

Rye and Barley Lower.
Spot rye declined and futures 26 1/4c. Offerings were liberal, but on the decline milners were good buyers, having received fair orders for flour. No. 2 sold at \$1.20 1/2 and No. 3 at \$1.20 1/4. Sales of 10,000 bu. were made to go to store. Receipts, 57 cars. Minneapolis was 26 1/2c lower, and Milwaukee unchanged.

Barley market had a heavy undertone, and while offerings were not large, prices were 1/2c lower, except for two cars of very choice. Spot sales were at 38 1/2c. Receipts, 51 cars. Minneapolis declined 26 1/2c, and Milwaukee 34c. Flax seed at Duluth closed at higher: May, 43 1/2c; Winnipeg, unchanged; May, 43 1/2c.

Timothy seed unchanged: March, \$10.00 bid and \$10.80 asked; country lots, \$7.00 bid and \$7.50 asked. Toledo, 2 1/2c lower; February, 14 1/2c; March, 14 1/2c. Sales of 10,000 bu. were made to go to store. Receipts, 57 cars. Minneapolis was 26 1/2c lower, and Milwaukee unchanged.

Export Sales Help Market.
A better feeling existed in provisions and prices advanced and closed at the top, with pork up 40c, lard 22 1/2c, and short ribs 2 1/2c. The showing of export business particularly in the "T" (pork) started many of the shorts covering, and with a little buying by the packers the advance was easily attained. Cash lard was in active demand from packers, who wanted it for propping shipment, and sales were reported of 300,000 lbs at 40c over May, against 1 1/2c over two days ago. Shipments were 1,211,000 lbs, against 574,000 the last year. On the advance a number of the largest buyers later were free sellers, but offerings were well taken.

Short ribs were taken fairly, and there was scattered buying of pork, while the sellers were outsiders. Shipments of cured meats were 4,725,000 lbs, against 4,100,000 the last year. Domestic trade in hogs improved and prospects are for down. Prices of hogs inside of thirty days. Prices follow:

Chicago Grain Stocks
Official returns on the inspection of grain by cars for Friday follow:

| Grain | No. of Cars | Grade | Total |
|---------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Hard | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Soft | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| White | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Spring | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Winter | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Barley | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rye | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Flax | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Timothy | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hay | 1 | 1 | 1 |

WORLD'S GRAIN MARKET NEWS

With May corn 56c and July 1 1/4 under the previous low for the season yesterday, there was a switching of sentiment to the bull side among a number of local traders. Those who trade on the theory that when a new level is made it is time to cover shorts, took profits. Others who entertain the reverse idea, and think it time to press the selling side, were successful in such operations, as there is liable to be a lot of stop order selling to assist in making a further break, but the decline and had to cover later on the bulge.

It was said that one of the largest local traders who has been radically bearish got out after covering on the break, and sold out at the last, making the second decline for the day. It was the gossip at the close that a New York exporter who has been most active in sending the most bearish news since the break started a month ago, had covered and taken the long side. His switching was attributed to the change in the Argentine news, strikes there being a factor as well as less favorable prospect for Argentine corn coming to this country.

It was said by one of the pit observers that the local element has sold out their corn at the last. The fact that values reacted when buyers ceased was regarded by a few as signs of a weak undertone. At present the market is deceptive.

Corn prices in Argentina have again been artificially advanced by the government of that country. A decree was issued yesterday prohibiting the export of corn unless it is bought at 50 per cent above actual prices. The cable that gave this information was kind as to the meaning, but New York exporters construed it as meaning 50 per cent above the future price. March in Buenos Aires closed at 50 1/2c per bu, which after 50 per cent advance would make the price 75 1/2c free on board vessel. On prevailing freight rates Argentine corn would probably be \$1.35 1/4 to \$1.40 at New York. One New Yorker wrote that it looked as though Europe will get the Argentine corn and little or none will come to this country. The trade here that after all charges on domestic corn is now about 10 1/2c lower than Argentine at New England ports.

Around 1,500,000 bu of barley had at Minneapolis for government account has been ordered shipped to the seaboard for export. It is understood that it is to be moved out of the middle of this month, as boats are on the way for the grain at Atlantic ports. Around 500,000 bu rye has also been ordered shipped.

President Sharp and several other members of the board of directors representing the Chicago Board of Trade who went to Washington last week to attend the wheat hearing, have returned. They made a strong fight for an alternate freighting and thawing weather is reported from sections of the north where wheat is being planted. These conditions may cause some deterioration as the plants are without snow cover. Much corn and oat land will be planted to spring wheat.

CASH GRAIN NEWS

Hardly sufficient winter wheat is being received to establish quotations. No. 3 hard at Chicago brought basic to 1c over, while No. 2 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 1 was 1 1/2c higher. No. 4 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 5 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 6 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 7 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 8 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 9 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 10 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 11 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 12 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 13 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 14 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 15 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 16 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 17 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 18 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 19 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 20 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 21 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 22 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 23 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 24 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 25 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 26 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 27 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 28 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 29 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 30 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 31 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 32 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 33 was 1 1/4c higher. No. 34 was 1 1/4c higher. 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Aroused by rep
of northern soldie
month were being
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building in the so
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of New Jersey

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...LANE...
dress, size 14...
...OST. MARK...
sell cheap;...
aluminum...
...OM SET, 000...
...Phone Man...
...RITING...
water, \$10...
...with the Bankhead...
postal appropriation

\$200,000,000 for highway amendment carried, will be available this each in 1920 and 1921

South Contest
The soldier work stubbornly contested senators, who voted

The fight today was in part of charges made a number of Wisconsin in the motor transport been used against them 15 to construct roads \$30 a month, while Neg played beside them re-

Senator Lodge said to
formed that 40,000 troo
gaged in building a p
Virginia near Camp H
road, he said, was ca
road, but was to form
main highway between
and Richmond.

Text of Reac

The Frelinghuysen a
vides: "That when an
listed man in the
the marine corps of the
shall be or shall have
for labor in the buildi
in other highway cons
pair work, the pay of
enlisted men shall be a

form to the compensation of the civilian employees in the employment, and the such officers and enlisted in provided, shall be the secretary of agriculture out of the appropriation to the state wherein such was had and such equal

man of the army, the
rine corps of the Unit
be detailed for any su
by his own consent."

Before the final roll call was taken Senator McHampshire proposed providing that the amount spent by the federal

the construction of in the various states show from the share of those \$200,000,000 appropriated pending measure. The was aimed at southern was asserted, have had here worth of roads "military highways" expense.

tion of the amount ap-
ous states would prac-
the southern states' sh-
900,000, it was said.

South Rejects A
Naturally strong
raised by the southern
the amendment and it
a

vote of 35 to 20.
Senator Kenyon of
leaders of the "anti-po
assailed the measure.
"The slogan of both
to be: 'Let the people
we care?' If this k
while longer we'll hav
party in this country
ing some

...are eating' ...